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Vaisakha 25, 1895 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday May 15 1973/Vaisakha 25, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

गंडक नदी पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छितौनी-बगहा पुल का निर्माण

SNQ 8 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गोरखपुर में होली के दिन हुई एक सार्वजनिक सभा में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि गंडक नदी पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छितौनी-बगहा पुल का जो 1922 में बह गया था पुनर्निर्माण किया जाएगा,

(ख) यदि हां तो निर्माण कार्य कब से आरम्भ होने जा रहा है और

(ग) उससे बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता कहां तक लाभान्वित होगी ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N MISHRA) (a) to (c) On the occasion of the inauguration of the Barabanki Samastipur M G to B G conversion project at Gorakhpur on 21/4 1973 and also at the meeting of the Divisional Development Council of Eastern U P Districts presided over by Prime Minister on the same date, representations were made for restoring the old bridge and link between Bagaha and Chitauni In principle it has been decided to construct rail bridge in this area to restore rail communication The question of carrying out a final location engineering-cum traffic survey for this would have to be taken up

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री और रेल मंत्री का मैं हार्दिक धन्यवाद करता हूं और इस ज्ञान को जनता भी उनको धन्यवाद दे रही है। इस पुल का अंग्रेजों ने बनाया था अपनी गर्ज से आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से और फिर गांधी जी के आंदोलन के बाद यह पुल बह गया तो अंग्रेजों ने देखा हमको नुकसान हो रहा है इसलिए तबसे उसको नहीं बनाया। इसके आसपास चौरा-चौरी का कांड हुआ था जिसमें गांधी जी का आंदोलन बन्द करना पड़ा। अंग्रेजों ने समझा गांधी जी के चम्पारन कांड के कारण से इधर उधर के किसान अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ थे। अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं रेल मंत्री जी ने यह मान लिया है कि यह पुल होगा तो मैं उनका वचनबद्ध कराना चाहता हूं वह वचन दें कि कब तक इसका सर्वे हो कब तक से काम आरम्भ हो जायेगा?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र धन्यवाद तो प्रधान मंत्री को जाना चाहिए उनकी आज्ञा से बनना है हम तो नाचीज हैं।

जहां तक इस पुल के बनने का प्रश्न है वह बनेगा जरूर इसका सर्वे यथाशीघ्र समाप्त करने वाले हैं और इसको बनायेंगे क्योंकि इसकी बहुत उपयोगिता है। उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के आर्थिक परिवर्तन में यह एक क्रांतिकारी कदम होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार और आसाम का लिंक लाइन में यदि यह पुल बन जायेगा तो सौ मील की दूरी कम हो जायेगी और उससे बहुत सा सरकार का और रेलवे का खर्चा बचेगा? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कितने महीने में इसका सर्वे हो जायेगा और कब से काम प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा निश्चित तिथि मंत्री जी बता दें।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र जहां तक दूरी कम होने की बात है, उससे भी ज्यादा दूरी कम हो जायेगी। 262 मील गोरखपुर से रक्सौल है वह 120

किलोमीटर रह जायेगा और हाजीपुर 462 से 162 पर आ जायेगा। इसकी उपयोगिता बहुत है लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि दो या तीन महीने में, हां यथाशीघ्र इसका सर्वे कराकर कार्य प्रारम्भ करायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं इस पुल के निर्माण का निर्णय करने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस पुल के निर्माण के निर्णय की घोषणा एक राजनीतिक दल द्वारा बुलाई गई सभा से क्यों की गई, संसद में रेलवे बजट पेश करते समय इसका ऐलान क्यों नहीं किया गया? मंत्री महोदय यदि इसका स्पष्टीकरण कर देंगे तो मुझे संतोष हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसमें प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र मैं साफ करता हूं, वाजपेयी जी जरा सुनें। इस पुल को बनाने की जो घोषणा हुई वह उस आम सभा में हुई जोकि समस्तीपुर से बाराबंकी का मीटरगेज से ब्राडगेज करने के उद्देश्य से हुई थी। उसमें इसकी घोषणा की गई। राजनीतिक दल का जो सम्मेलन था वहां उसकी चर्चा हुई, आम लोगों ने इसकी मांग की लेकिन सरकार की ओर से, जो सरकारी फंक्शन था उसी में घोषणा की गई।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात की जांच करेंगे कि जो सर्वे कमेटी इनकी बनी हुई है, जो सर्वेक्षण कर रही है उसके पास टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स की कमी है और यदि कमी है तो उसको मजबूत करने के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स को बढ़ायेंगे ताकि काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो सके? वहां पर चीफ इंजीनियर और जनरल मैनेजर सिर्फ एक बार गए हैं और टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स कम होने की वजह से काम में विलम्ब हो सकता है इसलिए क्या मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे और विचार करेंगे?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र मेरे खयाल से तो कमी नहीं है। तीन रोज पहले जनरल मैनेजर यहां आये थे उनसे मेरी बातचीत हुई और उन्होंने कहा काफी स्टाफ है और तेजी से इसका सर्वे करवा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुल बनाने का जो निर्णय किया गया है वह स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन इनकी घोषणाओं में और उसके कार्यान्वयन में बड़ा अन्तर रहता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कितनी अवधि में आप इस पुल के कार्य को सम्पन्न करेंगे और साथ साथ इस बात का भी खुलासा करें कि किसी समय रेल के विस्तार के बारे में या पुल बनाने के बारे में घोषणायें करनी हों तो क्या वे मतदाताओं को बरगलाने के लिए करनी चाहिए? मेरे चुनाव में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मन्दार रेलवे का विस्तार करेंगे (**व्यवधान**) रिश्वत के तौर पर मतदाताओं से कहा गया कि मन्दार रेलवे का विस्तार करेंगे (**व्यवधान**) मैंने उनको पत्र लिखा है। अभी तक इसका जवाब वह नहीं दे रहे हैं कि मन्दार रेलवे का काम वह कब करेंगे। मैं आप का निर्णय चाहता हूं कि जब संसद् का सत्र चल रहा हो तो क्या इस तरह का . . . (**व्यवधान**) अगर यह लोग बोलने नहीं देंगे तो कैसे चलेगा? (**व्यवधान**) यह क्या उद्दण्डता है? वह बोलेंगे ना दुरुपयोग नहीं है और मैं बोलूंगा तो दुरुपयोग है? मैं इस के ऊपर आप का निर्णय चाहता हूं कि जब संसद् का सत्र चल रहा हो तो किसी भी पुल के बनाने की घोषणा या रेल का विस्तार करने की घोषणा संसद् में होनी चाहिये या चुनाव क्षेत्र अथवा दलीय सम्मेलनों में होनी चाहिये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर मेरा निर्णय क्या होगा? यह तो आप इलेक्शन कमिश्नर से पूछिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह प्रोप्रायटी का सवाल है कि जब संसद् की बैठक चल रही हो तो पब्लिक में जा कर इस तरह की घोषणा वह करते हैं। क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी पुल बनवाना चाहती है या क्या जनता की इजाजत से पुल बन रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह गवर्नमेंट करती है और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से है।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं पुल जरूर चाहता हूं लेकिन इसकी घोषणा बाकायदा संसद् में होनी चाहिये।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जब मंत्री कहीं जाते हैं तो यह उनका अधिकार है कि वह इस प्रश्न के ऊपर अपनी राय दें या आश्वासन दें। हम भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। हमने जो कहा, ठीक कहा और उन्होंने ठीक जवाब दिया। वह माननीय सदस्य भी अपने क्षेत्र में जा कर कहें। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज सुबह आते ही आप लोगों ने शुरू कर दिया। सारा दिन चलना है। शुरू भी ऐसे ही किया और खत्म भी ऐसे करके जायेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा? जाते वक्त तो शांति से रहें।

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the ruling?

MR. SPEAKER : If it is a Congressman's announcement, then, of course, it is a party matter. If it is a Government announcement, there is no ruling required.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब पार्लियामेंट का अधिवेशन चल रहा हो ?

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister has got the right of announcing a decision, what can I do? Should I tell him, "Do not do it?" Should I ask the Minister or the Government not to do it? Please do not raise such things.

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां कहा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे यहां पंजाब में एक मुहावरा है कि आप सौतों की तरह लड़ रहे हैं। उसी तरह से यहां हो, यह क्या बात है? क्या करते हैं आप?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, you yourselves, I know, definitely gave a ruling that on important declarations and issues, they should not announce them elsewhere; they must first be announced in the House when the House is sitting.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a policy matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is an important matter. You said that declarations like that must be announced in the House if the House is sitting.

MR. SPEAKER : The ruling in this House was that on broad policy matters, if the House is sitting, they should be announced in the House. The day-to-day constructions,—there are hundreds of bridges like that—are not covered by this ruling.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, may I seek a clarification? May I know whether this decision was taken that this bridge was to be constructed? If that decision was taken, then this is merely a confirmation of that decision being announced there. But here is a matter of great importance. Even Shri Bibhuti Mishra said that this will mean considerable shortening of the distances in respect of traffic between several States. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Was this item included in the railway budget, that this is one of the constructions he was going to take on hand?

MR. SPEAKER : I am passing on to the next item.

11.13 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) Arrest of Shri Jambuwant Dhote, M.P.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, Mr. Dhot, a member of this House, has been arrested. It is a question of privilege of the House. I wanted information but it has not been given. The member was touring his constituency when arrested. He has been prevented from coming to the House to represent his constituents' grievances. It would be a dangerous

weapon in the hands of the executive against Parliamentary Democracy if members can be jailed like this

MR SPEAKER I have asked them to give the information I have already conveyed it to the Government He will make a statement before we adjourn

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) In this House the Government declared again and again that they will not arrest anybody belonging to any political party under MISA But Mr. Dhote has been arrested, and he is a political man, belonging to the Forward Bloc He has been arrested in the course of his movement They have repreatedly declared here that they will not arrest anybody on political grounds under this Act

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO It is a question of privilege I should be heard I hope you have got the information from the Government

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir in this particular case, I was present immediately after the arrest of Shri Dhote Along with Shri Dhote two others also Shri Deshkar and Shri R K Ganguli were also arrested My submission is this When the Parliament is in session why should the hon member be arrested under this most hated black Act MISA ?

MR SPEAKER I have asked the Minister to come forward with full information on this

SHRI S M BANERJEE When the Counsel wanted permission to meet Shri Dhote, the Counsel was not allowed to meet him

MR SPEAKER He was asked to come the next day

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। आज सवेरे नागपुर से खबर आई है कि श्री धोटे के परिवार वालों को पता नहीं है कि उन्हें कहां रखा गया है। अगर उनको पूना भेज दिया गया है तो उनके घर वालों को उनका पता बताना चाहिये ताकि उन के वकील उनसे मिल कर हाई कोर्ट में मामला दायर कर सकें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार हो सकता है तो आम आदमी के साथ इस देश में कैसा व्यवहार होता होगा।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion yesterday.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) मैंने बाकायदा नोटिस दी है। अगर मैं आपकी आज्ञा के बिना नहीं बोलता हूं तो क्या आप मुझे नहीं बुलायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने कल भी कहा था कि मैंने मिनिस्टर के पास भेज दिया है। जब इफारमेशन आयेगी तो बतला दिया जायगा।

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) चौबीस घंटे हो गये हैं उनके पास रकम भी है।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 324 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह नियम इस प्रकार है

"When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge magistrate or executive authority as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule"

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि श्री धोटे के बारे में इस नियम की जो परिभाषा है उसका पालन हुआ है? मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता था। मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रैक्टिस में यह कहा गया है कि जब संसद का सत्र चलता हो तो

आप किसी भी सदस्य को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन इसके लिये अपवाद है। अपवाद यह है कि यदि कानून के मुताबिक गिरफ्तारी हुई है तो संसद् के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन नहीं होता है, लेकिन आप ने नियम बनाया है कि उन को कारण बताना होगा। जब नजरबन्द किया गया है तो उनके खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलेगा, ऐसी हालत में तो कारण बतलाना और जरूरी होता है क्योंकि उन के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलने वाला नहीं है इस तरह से नियमों का उल्लंघन हुआ है और चूंकि वह नजरबन्द है इसलिये आप को इस का ज्यादा खयाल रखना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कार्यपालिका को कानून के अनुसार गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन जब 1968 और 1970 में मुझे दो बार गैर-कानूनी ढंग से गिरफ्तार किया गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आया तो मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने गया था। कार्यकारिणी को किसी भी हालत में गैर-कानूनी ढंग से किसी सदस्य को नजरबन्द करने या गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह कि जब कोई सदस्य नजरबन्द किया जाता है या गिरफ्तार किया जाता है तो स्पीकर साहब के पास न केवल उसकी इत्तला आनी चाहिये बल्कि कारण आने चाहिये, और पंजाब और इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्टों के निर्णय हैं कि रीजन्स का मतलब है कि गिरफ्तारी के कारणों की जो तफसील है वह भी देनी चाहिये। केवल इतना कहना काफी नहीं है कि मीसा के फलां-फलां सेक्शन की तरह गिरफ्तार किया गया या क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 7 के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया। पूरी तफसील आनी चाहिये। यह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस सूबे में आप आते हैं उसके और इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्टों के निर्णय हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पंजाब का कहिये। मैं तो अपने को सभी सूबों का मानता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिये आप मुझे प्रस्ताव रखने की अनुमति दीजिये। अभी मैंने केवल व्यान किया, प्रस्ताव बाद में करूंगा जब अनुमति मिल जायेगी।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, if you will forgive my saying so, I do not think you realise fully the seriousness of this particular act. Today it has been used against Mr. Dhote and the House has not been informed about the reasons. Tomorrow it will be used against any one of us including the members of the ruling party and unless the Speaker takes a firm stand today, he will be unable to do anything to restrain the Government in the abuse of its executive authority. Therefore, I strongly appeal to you, in pursuance of what I said yesterday also, that this is wholly against the procedures laid down by the Parliament by the rules and even by the Constitution. Therefore, you should take the strongest action in this matter, even if it means a public censure of the ministry concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस मामले के दो पहलू हैं। एक पहलू तो यह है कि संसद सदस्य की गिरफ्तारी की सूचना आप के पास आनी चाहिये नियम के अनुसार, लेकिन सूचना नहीं आयी है। संबंधित अधिकारी सदन की मर्यादा भंग करने के दोषी हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या संसद सदस्य की संसद का सत्र चलते समय उस कानून के अन्तर्गत नजबन्द किया जाना चाहिये जिसके बारे में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उसे राजनीतिक विरोधियों के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त नहीं किया जायगा। इस आश्वासन का भी उल्लंघन कर दिया गया है। माननीय धोते कहां हैं, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था, उनके घर वालों को पता नहीं है। उनका वकील भी सम्पर्क नहीं कर सकता है, और दो लाख रु० की जमानत मांगी जा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या दो लाख रु० की जमानत का तरीका गरीब को न्याय देने का जो प्रधान मंत्री ने कानपुर के फूलबाग में ऐलान किया है उसके अनुसार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा भी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और वहां भी दो लाख रु० की जमानत मांगी जा रही है।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Sir, this case is very strange in its very nature. Mr. Dhote was arrested on the 25th of last month. On 26th I and another hon. member raised the issue under rule 377. You were pleased to say that you had no information about Mr. Dhote's arrest. That was on 26th. On 27th also you had no information about his arrest. On 28th, we came to know from the Lok Sabha papers that the Lok Sabha had been informed the same day that Mr. Dhote has been arrested on the 25th but the Lok Sabha never received any such message up to 28th.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any idea of the time he was arrested on the 26th?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : He was arrested on the 25th. On the 26th we raised the question under rule 377. But at that time you had no information. On 27th also you had no information about his arrest. On 28th you received the information wherein the State authorities said that they had sent information on the 25th, and that they had sent a wireless message on the 25th, but somehow Lok Sabha never received those messages. Now it is nearly 20 days since the matter was raised in the House. The minister should have come forward with a statement, but no statement has been made. Within 10 days of the arrest, the case was to be reviewed by a board. That review also must have taken place. But the Lok Sabha has no information about what the case is or what the result of the review is, under what section for what offence he has been arrested, etc. All this makes it very strange. Therefore, I request that a privilege motion should be allowed to be moved.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Our party is the worst sufferer. Now it is the fate of Mr. Dhote. You remember in 1964, Mr. Gopalan and several other MPs were arrested by the same method. That day when we raised the issue, you also expressed your anxiety over the matter. Today after Government came forward with a statement that they got a message after three or four days, it is not clear under what section he has been arrested. When the MISA was discussed here, an amendment moved by us was accepted that within 7 days from the arrest of a person, the State Government will make it known to the Central Government why he has been arrested. So, there is a double violation. This Government has no regard for the rule of law. The Supreme Court has struck down section 17A but thousands are still rotting in jail.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : It is not a question of this side or that side of the House. He is a member belonging to this House. Under the rules, the House should have been informed but the House was not informed. It is a clear violation of the rules. We fully share the views expressed by the hon. members.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We have laid down under the rules that the reasons for the arrest must be given. That has not been complied with. I would request the hon. members not to press the privilege motion, because in that case it would not be possible for us to support it. But I request you, Sir, to see how this rule is made to be observed by the Government. If some officer in some district is against any Member, he can easily put the Member behind the bar. Therefore, reasons should be given. You should find out why it was not observed and you should ensure that it is observed by the Government in future.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You should order the Home Ministry to produce Mr. Dhote before the House within 24 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday I thought I will give my ruling after hearing the minister. But the point of order today is on a different basis. I have seen this intimation sent

to me by the Police Commissioner of Nagpur This was sent by wireless message addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha and it was received on 28th April, whereas the message is dated 27th April Shri Birender Singh Rao brought this motion on 26th morning It means, it was much earlier to that In my opinion, this is highly improper The information should have been immediately conveyed to the Speaker No lapse of time should have been allowed on it

Besides this wireless message which, I think, he must have sent to reiterate it, there is a previous letter written by the Police Commissioner, that is, dated 26th This was received on the 28th by ordinary mail It reads

> 'I have to inform you that I have found it my duty in exercise of my powers under sub-Section (2) of clause (a) of sub-clause (1) read with clause (c) of sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, to direct that Shri Jambuwant Dhote, Member of the Lok Sabha be detained with a view to preventing him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order in Nagpur city
>
> Mr Dhote, M P was, accordingly, taken into custody at 18 15 hrs on 25th April, 1973 He is being lodged in Yeravada Central Prison, Poona'

The copies are sent to the Secretary of the Ministry and the Inspector-General

So, these are the two intimations This letter which is sent by ordinary mail is dated 26th This letter reaches us just by ordinary mail He also sends along with it a wireless message Of course, the intimation is there I was under the impression, after this Bulletin, perhaps this was the only wireless message The Secretary has given me the letter dated 26th also This is the position

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I want to seek the leave of the House

MR SPEAKER The Minister should come with a full statement I think, we should wait for the statement

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I have made out a *prima facie* case

MR SPEAKER At what time will the Minister make a statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) I can come with the statement in the afternoon, if you like

Actually, Sir, the responsibility lies with the State Government All that we have done is to pass the Act here So far as the action goes and so far as the responsibility of sending the intimation to you also goes, all these things are the responsibility of the State Government But if you so desire I shall give whatever information I have in the afternoon (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE Under the law as decided from time to time, this does not amount to reason That is clear (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER If I allow it there is no need for a statement by the Minister Should I take it like that?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE We do not want a statement There is non-compliance with rule 229

अध्यक्ष महोदय स्टेटमेंट क्या आपके पास नहीं है

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त अभी तो नहीं है। आप चाहेंगे तो मैं स्टेटमेंट तैयार करके ले आऊंगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) I do not know personally what the Minister is going to state in his statement Under the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Safety Act, within seven days of

[Shri. Inderjit Gupta]

detaining a person the State Government has to send a report to the Central Government. Either he has received that report or he has not received it. If he has received that report, he could make a statement giving the reasons. If he has not received the report, then the State Government has violated the provisions of the Act. That must also be looked into. We must know whether the rules have been adhered to or not.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a new point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This arises out of what Shri K. C. Pant has stated. Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to move a privilege motion after obtaining the consent of the House because there is non-compliance of the existing Rules of Procedure of the House. The privilege motion will be against the Chief Minister, the Home Minister and the Commissioner of Police of Maharashtra. If the Home Minister here is not concerned, let him not be concerned. We want to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee *suo motu* under rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : Personally speaking, I am not myself happy with the way things have been done, so far as Shri Dhote is concerned. So far as giving information is concerned, many things are involved about the type of intimation that should be given by the State Government. I wish that the Committee examines the question of——(*cheers*) just a minute; perhaps, you may not be happy at what I say at the next moment—what should be the point at which the information should be sent to the Speaker, at what time it should start and, secondly, what is the type of information that should be sent. Of course, we have been receiving it by all means, wireless, telegram and mail and sometimes both processes also. It is for the Speaker to be satisfied whether it is in time. In this case, when an M.P. is arrested under the MISA, in my opinion, the telegram should have come immediately afterwards and the details could have followed later. If I allow this motion, the Committee will examine how much information should be given and in what form in case of arrest under MISA. So, I hold this in order. You can move it for leave.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूं क्योंकि सदन की गरिमा का मामला है। अब तक परिपाटी यह रही है कि सरकार विरोध नहीं करती है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . .

SHRI K. C. PANT: I take it that you are allowing him to move for leave that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee. All I would submit is that, in case the facts are not available from the Maharashtra Government and since a State Government is involved, if you could let us know what kind of information you would like to come from them, we could get the information. It would be much better to get the facts from the State Government. You can then examine them and if you are not satisfied with the facts or that the facts warrant further action, you can take action. It is only fair that the State Government should be heard first.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not an ordinary case. The papers themselves are before me. You cannot make up for that statement which should have been in the letter itself. In my own opinion, there was not full information in the intimation given to me by the Commissioner of Police. He has just mentioned the law under which he was arrested and where he is detained, not at the end he says that it is to restrain him from certain activities. What activities ? In every case we have been receiving information that so and so was arrested under section 144 or for this crime or for that crime or that he was found leading a procession or that he was obstructed by the police and he

defied. In this case there is nothing. So, I give my consent to this privilege motion and, if you like, I can straightway send it to the Privileges Committee. We will refer the privilege motion, given by the members the other day, by Shri Birender Singh Rao and Shri Madhu Limaye...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : Very vital issues are involved..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of one Party. It is a question of liberty of a Member. Therefore, I am doing it. Do not enter into legal controversies.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Here the point that has been raised is whether he has been detained in the interest of public order....(*Interruptions*) Under the Act, the fact of the arrest of a Member should be communicated to the Speaker, and here that information has been furnished. Under the Act, the reasons for detention need not be furnished to the Speaker; they should be furnished only to the person who has been arrested. The broad reason has been communicated to the Speaker, but each and every detail need not be given. Secondly, Sir, against whom is this Privilege Motion moved? It is very vague.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. It is not a question of one Party or the other. It is a question where the privilege of a Member is involved. Tomorrow, Mr. Rao or myself or yourself may be in a similar position.....(*Interruptions*) We will give similar consideration even if Mr. Bosu or Mr. Indrajit Gupta or Mr. Vajpayee is there in power. We do not want to set up a bad precedent. You kindly examine this—the proper time and the information. I think w should send all the proceedings to them.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Obviously, your decision in this matter is final for all of us, that this matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee. But it is for your consideration that what is being referred to the Privileges Committee is specifically laid down.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already stated it and, besides that, I am sending for the help of the committee all the proceedings.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If Mr. Malaviya wants to help you, let him do so.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What about the statement on the Aligarh Muslim University?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have written to you...

MR. SPEAKER : I will call all of you at the proper time....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : I have given a short notice question and a call attention motion on the scarcity of water in Andhra Pradesh as also on starvation deaths in Nalgonda District. Sir, the water scarcity is so acute where, for instance, in Warangal, water is selling at Rupee one per pot of water.

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question —it is not in my power.

SHRI B. N. REDDY : There is so much scarcity of water and it is endangering the lives of the people. No short notice question, no call attention and no response from the Government...

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. Kindly sit down.

(ii) ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE *JUGANTAR* DATED 27TH APRIL, 1973 ALLEGEDLY CASTING REFLECTIONS ON PARLIAMENT.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is another point raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. That is the question of privilege against the 'Jugantar' Calcutta, in respect of an article published in

[Mr. Speaker]

its issue, dated the 27th April, 1973. On the 8th May, 1973, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had sought to raise a question of privilege in respect of the following comments published in an article appearing in the '*Jugantar*', Calcutta, dated the 27th April, 1973:—

> "In our Parliament at Delhi, Russian influence has decreased to a very little extent."

I had then said that before giving my consent, I would ask the Editor of the newspaper to state as was the practice followed in the past, what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter from the Editor of the '*Jugantar*', dated the 12th May, 1973, which reads *inter alia* as follows:—

> "Since the receipt of your letter I have gone through the said article very closely. I have also talked to the author of the article. The sentence, as quoted by Shri Bosu, was written in course of a piece on the relation between the Congress and the CPI. It was written in a political context and the idea that was intended to be conveyed through it was that the influence of those members who generally support closer ties between Soviet Russia and India has recently been less felt in Parliament than before. But I agree with Shri Bosu that the language in which this sentence has been written is unfortunate. I can assure that it has been far from the writer's and our intention to suggest that the honourable members of our Parliament have been working under foreign influence. We regret having in any way hurt the feeling of Shri Bosu and other M.Ps. and for giving the impression of putting the House into contempt."

In view of the above explanation and regret offered by the Editor of the '*Jugantar*', if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

I hope the House agrees.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The House has agreed. This matter is treated as closed.

(iii) FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO LAY ON THE TABLE OF THE LOK SABHA REPORTS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir with your previous permission, I raise a Privilege Issue against Shri H. R. Gokhale, Minister for Company Affairs. I would like to make a brief but pointed submission. I wrote to you on May 8, 1973 seeking your permission to raise a Privilege issue under rule 222 against Shri H. R. Gokhale, Minister for Company Affairs for the failure of the Government to place before Parliament all the reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission as required by the unambiguous provisions of Section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 which says : (I quote) :

> "The Central Govt. shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament an annual report and every report which may be submitted to it by the Commission from time to time, pertaining to the execution of provisions of the Act."

I have received a copy of the note put up by the Deptt. of Company Affairs on the issue raised by me. In this note it has been stated that the Commission had placed before the Lok Sabha on Dec. 1, 1972, the Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the period ending the 31st December, 1971 together with the annual Administration Report on the working and administration of the MRTP Commission for the period ending 31 December, 1971. The note of the Deptt. of C.A. further states :

> "Copies of the Reports of the Commission in individual cases preferred to it by the Govt. for inquiry and report

under sec. 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act in which Govt. has taken final decision are being placed in the Library of Parliament for the information of Hon'ble Members."

My contention is that the Parliament Library cannot be considered a substitute for both the Houses of Parliament. Placing the reports of the MRTP Commission in individual cases in the Library without placing them before both Houses of Parliament does not fulfil the requirements of the provisions of section 62 of the MRTP Act.

Chapter VI of the MRTP Act deals with awards and not reports, whereas section 61 of the Act deals with the occasional reports. However, the most important reports are those concerning the subject matter of Chapter III on 'Concentration of Economic Power' and Chapter IV on 'Monopolistic Trade Practices'. On these matters, the Commission gives advice to the Government and, therefore, the concerned reports are of great significance to assess whether the objectives of curbing the monopolies and preventing the concentration of economic power have been fulfilled by the recommendations of the Commission and by the implementation of these recommendations by Government.

For instance, if the Commission's reports in individual cases like Carborundum Universal, TELCO, TVS & Sons, Bajaj Autos, DCM and Dunlop Tyres were to come before Parliament, it would have been possible for Parliament to discuss the decisions about these cases which ran counter to the interests of the people. If these reports are not in execution of the provisions of the Act, which other reports are supposed to be so?

The Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament which has processed and finalised the Bill has specifically stated in its report that the provision of section 62 of the Act was to ensure that all reports of the Commission were placed before the House. The former chairman of the Commission had also recommended that all reports of the Commission should be published.

Article 105 of the Constitution refers to the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members. While clauses 1 and 2 of this Article refer to the privileges of the Members of Parliament, clause 3 states:

> "In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the Members and the Committees of each House shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution.". Thus, the concept of privilege in the House of Commons can be a guide to us.

In Chapter III of May's *Parliamentary Practice* on 'General View of Privilege of Parliament' it is stated :

> "The privileges of Parliament are rights which are absolutely necessary for the due execution of its powers. They are enjoyed by individual members, because the House cannot perform its functions without unimpeded use of the services of its members; and....

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member confine himself to the legal position in the present case. There is no need to go into the practice in the House of Commons.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete my submission. It says further:

> "the House cannot perform its functions without unimpeded use of the services of its members; and by each House for the protection of its members and vindication of its own authority and dignity.".

MR. SPEAKER : By and by, we are having our own practices. So, there is no need to go into those in the House of Commons in great detail.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the United Kingdom, the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Enquiry and Control) Act, 1948 gives latitude to the Government not to submit to the Parliament some of the Commission's reports. Even then, as a healthy democratic practice, all the reports of the Commission are invariably placed before the Parliament.

On this background, the failure of the Government to submit all the reports of the MRTP Commission to Parliament in clear violation of the mandatory provisions of section 62 of the MRTP Act, 1969, constitutes a serious breach of privilege of the House by Shri H. R. Gohkhale, the Minister for Company Affairs.

In the interest of defending its own rights and privileges, the House should take due note of this breach of privilege.

Let me conclude by just making one appeal. Irrespective of political affiliations of the Members in the House, I would request them to rise above their political affiliations and defend the rights and privileges of the House. To you, Sir, in particular, I would like to make this appeal; it is not that it will happen, but since you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House, if at all you fail, all that a man like me can say is that 'If the salt loses its savour, what shall it be salted with?'.

I hope, Sir, that you will take due care of the rights and privileges of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is quite clear.....

MR. SPEAKER : I had given a chance only to Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Now, Shri H. R. Gokhale.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would only like to say this that Shri H. R. Gokhale who is the Law Minister is getting involved in these breach-of-privilege cases too often. If I were he, I would have resigned. He has been misleading the House too often.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : If the hon. Member had heard me, perhaps all this would not have been necessary.

I regret to say that on the basis of advice given to the Department of Company Affairs, Reports of the Commission in each individual case were not laid on the Table of the two Houses. There was no intention to keep back the Reports from the House, as will be seen from the fact that copies were made available to the Library of Parliament. Sometime back the hon. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha discussed this matter with me. I personally looked into the matter...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. How can he bring in the Rajya Sabha here?

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In view of the different opinion expressed earlier, I requested the Attorney-General to give his opinion. He having given his opinion that all Reports including those given in individual cases have to be placed before the House, Government will now place these reports on the Table of the House. This would be done expeditiously. I submit that in the circumstances no breach of privilege is committed.

I am sorry for the lapse due to a misunderstanding caused by incorrect appreciation of the law.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं इस बारे में आप का निर्णय चाहता हूं कि क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को यह छूट देंगे कि उन के अधिकारियों

या अफसरा द्वारा उन का जो सलाह दी जाती है वह उसकी आड में छिप। मंत्री महोदय का दायित्व इस सदन के प्रति है। इस के बीच में अफसर कहा आते हैं? अफसर और मंत्री का मामला वह आपस में निपटा लें। आप को यह स्पष्ट निर्देश देना चाहिए कि इस सदन में अफसरा की चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक अफसर—श्री एच० एम० पटेल—यहा बैठे हुए है। उन का भी इसी तरह घसीटा गया था।

समदायवाकतत्र के लिए यह बहुत महत्व का मुद्दा है। हम अफसरा को नहीं जानते हैं। हम मंत्री को जानते हैं।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYI We are not concerned with the officer you should punish the officer

MR. SPEAKER There are two points in which the Minister has already owned his mistake He has already expressed his regrets for that What has happened is that instead of coming before the House, they have been laying them on the table of the Library There is a lot of difference between the Library and this House

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) There was no intention to suppress the reports

MR SPEAKER The reports did come when they came to the Library They thought they were only to be given to the Library, which was wrong He has owned the mistake In view of that I drop this matter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order We have every right to pursue this matter

MR SPEAKER No

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The concerned section is section 62

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE My only purpose in raising the issue was to show that the right and authority of the House was undermined Now in view of the fact that he has expressed regret, in future such a violation of procedure will not take place.

अध्यक्ष महोदय जिस माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल उठाया था उन्होंने तो मिनिस्टर साहब की बात मान ली है। अब श्री बसु क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु अब यह हाउस की प्रापर्टी हो गया है।

MR SPEAKER I have given my ruling You cannot hang a man who is owning his mistake What else do you want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The concerned section makes the position very clear We know the class character of this Government, to which Shri Gokhale belongs

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12 06 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD, AND OF BHARAT PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS, LTD, ALLAHABAD

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T A PAI) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in library See* No. LT-5068/73]

[Shri T A Pai]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad, for the year 1971-72

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5069/73]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh

(1) G O Ms No 740 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 27th July, 1972 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

(2) G O Ms No.1189 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 27th September, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

(3) G O Ms No 1296 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5070/73]

SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND REPORT OF COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO NOONODIHITPUR COLLIERY ACCIDENT

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) (i) A copy of the summary of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Expert Committee on Unemployment

(ii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying Hindi version of the above document

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-5071/73]

(2) (i) A copy of Report of the Court of Enquiry into the Noonodihitpur Colliery accident which occurred on 18 3-1973

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-5072/73]

CENTRAL EXCISE (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF GOVERNMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) On behalf of Shri K R Ganesh,

I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 432 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973

under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5073/73.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 211 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 427 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.Rs. 428 and 429 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 430 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S R. 431 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5074/73]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S R. 210 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1973, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5075/73.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1971-72.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5076/73.]

15 LSS/73—2.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of Market Loans floated by the Government of India in May, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5077/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : On behalf of Prof. Sher Singh, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1972-73 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1973.

(ii) The Meat Food Produce Order, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 176(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5078/73.]

(2) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh :—

(i) G.O.Ms. No. 208 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th August, 1972 making certain amendment to the rules prescribing the purpose for which

and the manner in which loans may be sanctioned by a Panchayat Samithi or a Zilla Parishad or its Standing Committees from Panchayat Samithi or Zilla Parishad fund.

(ii) G.O.Ms. No. 299 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 13th July, 1972 making certain amendment to the rules relating to establishment under Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

(iii) G.O.Ms. No. 300 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 13th July, 1972 making certain amendment to the Rules relating to the competent authority to appoint and transfer members of different cadres of statutory Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

(b) Three statements explaining reasons as to why the above Notifications could not be laid before the State Legislature.

(c) Three statements explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT –5079/73.]

BUDGET ESTIMATES—PARTS I AND II OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1973-74.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates—Parts I and II (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1973-74, under subsection (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5080/73.]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., OOTACAMUND.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT - 5081/73.]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, 'Indu Nagar', Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, 'Indu Nagar', Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--5082/73]

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को लिख कर दिया है कि मैं मद संख्या 6 पर बोलना चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : We decided that while papers are being laid on the Table, there will be no speeches.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के निर्णय के बाद भी मंत्री लोग वैसे ही करते चले जा रहे हैं। इस विलम्ब के कारण इन लोगों ने चीनी के मामले में दामों की लूट मचा रखी है। चीनी चार रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिक रही है। आप इन लोगों को इस तरह मनमानी करने की छूट न दीजिए।

REVISED ESTIMATES 1972-73 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES 1973-74 FOR E.S.I.C. AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND FAMILY PENSION FUND ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Revised Estimates or the year 1972-73 and Budget Estimates for the year 1973-74 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5083/73.]

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 :-

(a) G.S.R. 140 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1973 specifying certain Mica Factories and Mica Mines as establishments to which section 6 of the said Act shall apply.

(b) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 298 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.

(c) G.S.R. 299 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973, specifying certain messes as the class of establishments to which the said Act shall apply.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5084/73.]

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH REPORTS.

SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagur) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

(1) Nineteenth Report of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing)—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in selected Major Ports *viz.*, Bombay, Mormugao and Cochin on West Coast; and Madras, Visakhapatnam and Calcutta on East Coast.

(2) Twentieth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission—Plan allocation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry) : I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN IN ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 961 REGARDING PROPOSAL TO BUY PLANES FROM SOVIET UNION FOR INDIAN AIRLINES.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under Direction 115, I want to point out the incorrect and misleading statements in the replies of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation on the 4th May, 1973 to Question No. 961 and some of its supplementaries :

1. On the 4th of May, 1973, while replying to the Starred Question No. 961 by Shri B. S. Bhaura and Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma on the purchase of aircraft from the Soviet Union for the Indian Airlines, the Mmister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh stated:

> "Soviet teams have visited New Delhi recently and discussed the operational and technical aspects of their TU-154 and YAK-40 aircraft with Indian Airlines. The fleet planning studies of Indian Airlines are still in progress and their proposals are expected next month."

This is at variance with what appears to be the factual position.

I have with me the Indian Airlines Fifth Five Year Plan report—mind you it is the Fifth Five-Year Plan, not the approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan—which is a hard cover document dated the 15th March, 1973. This document appears to be the final report as :

(a) It commences with an acknowledgement letter signed by the Chairman, Mr. N. P. Sen (Pages 1 and 2).

(b) The aircraft considered and proposed for purchase are clearly indicated (Page 62, Chapter D6, Para D-6-1 and Appendix 10, Page 83).

(c) The final FLEET MIX SOLUTIONS (Page 68, Chapter D-9) on which the Government will have to take a decision are also proposed in the report. Selection Criteria (Page 72, Para D-11-1) states :

> "The present study provides nine multiple objective solutions for the fleet Mix of IA during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The various parameters relevant for a selection have been quantified."

This document would appear to be the final document and it is this document that will be presented next month. *There are therefore, no fleet planning studies in progress within Indian Airlines* as claimed by the Minister.

2. The Minister has not also told the truth when he said in reply to a supplementary question by Shri B. S. Bhaura the following :—

> "As I said a number of aircraft are being considered, and the Soviet aircraft *are* among those."

Shri Bhaura had asked :

> "Will the Hon Minister consider the greater suitability of the Soviet Aircraft which does not require concrete or tar runway as against the Boeing."

Only one Soviet aircraft is considered in the Indian Airlines report (PAGE 63 PARA D-6-5 and APPENDIX 10, PAGE 83) and this is the TU-154 which does require a concrete runway as against the YAK-40 which does not. *The YAK-40 has not even been mentioned in the I. A. Report.*

3. Further, the Minister did not correctly state the position when he said in reply to a supplementary by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad regarding definite prejudice in favour of BOEING that "To the best of my knowledge there is no question of prejudice."

In the Indian Airlines report (Page 68 Chapter D-9 FLEET MIX SOLUTIONS and page 83 Appendix 10) only Five types of aircraft have been considered for purchase. These are :

BOEING 737	USA
TU-154	USSR
MERCURE	FRENCH
FOKKER F-28	DUTCH
BAC-111	BRITISH

In all the NINE POSSIBLE FLEET MIX SOLUTIONS in the Indian Airlines report (page 72 para D-11-1 and page 69 para D.9.5) on which the Government will have to make a decision. There is *not one single solution* which does not propose the purchase of ADDITIONAL BOEING 737's. *This clearly establishes a definite prejudice in favour of Boeing* as claimed by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

4. While replying to the same question by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad the Hon. Minister Dr. Karan Singh said :

> "As I said in my reply two Russian Teams had been here recently and an Indian Airlines team is going to Moscow next week and we are giving very full and fair consideration to their plane."

This is again an incorrect statement. In para H. 2 1 page 115 of their report it seems that Indian Airlines have already made up their minds and condemned the purchase of TU-154 as para H. 2. 1 having compared the TU-154 to the BOEING 737 states:

> "A fleet mix of only TU-154 and our existing fleet, therefore, would not satisfy demand during the plan period."

Chapter H. 1 Page 105 to 114 of the Indian Airlines report assess all the financial implications between the five aircraft considered for purchase.

The Indian Airlines report also includes in :

APPENDIX 9A	Page 81
APPENDIX 11	Pages 84 to 97
APPENDIX 12	Pages 98, 100, 102,104
APPENDIX 13A	Pages 107A, 107F

All the economic and technical comparisons between the TU-154, the BOEING 737 and the MERCURE and all these comparisons and graphs show the BOEING 737 to be the best solution; *why has then the Indian Airlines sent a team to evaluate the Soviet TU-154* when it appears to have already been evaluated on the basis of comparison with and assessment of other aircraft in the Indian Airlines.

5. To a supplementary by Shri P. M. Sayeed as to whether the WIDE BODIED JETS were being considered and were under the study of Indian Airlines the Hon. Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation replied categorically "YES". The Hon. Minister informed the House that there were three so called WIDE BODY JETS. Two American and one European Airbus.

The Indian Airlines report (Chaptet H.3 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS Para H.3.4) clearly states: "The fleet solutions studied here do not take into account the possible introduction into service of the WIDE BODY aircraft." The Indian Airlines report makes it clear elsewhere (Para D.6.7 page 64) that the reason for this is that the major American manufacturers (Lockhead, Douglas and Boeing) may be producing twin engine versions of their WIDE BODY AIRCRAFT.

So, these are incorrect and misleading statements which had been made by the Hon. Minister and they require clarification.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Sir, the document dated the 15th March, 1973 referred to by the hon.

[Dr Karan Singh]

Member, contains the Fifth Five-Year Plan proposals of Indian Airlines, which are yet to be studied by the Ministry and the Planning Commission

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA It is nowhere mentioned

DR KARAN SINGH It is only a proposal

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD It is not mentioned as to why should a proposal go in for Boeing 747

DR KARAN SINGH It provides a broad indication of the Corporation's objectives during the next Plan period and deals with such diverse matters as the level of investment in aircraft and other projects its contribution to the national economy return on investment profitability, employment potential industrial relations, welfare schemes and foreign exchange earnings The document also deals with alternative fleet mixes but no particular fleet mix has been specifically recommended This is obviously therefore not a proposal for the purchase of specific aircraft In fact a team from Indian Airlines is right now in Moscow to study the details and economics of the Soviet TU 154 and YAK 40 aircraft I may add that the Chairman of the Corporation is visiting Moscow in this connection It is only after the team returns and its information is studied and assessed by Indian Airlines that the final recommendations for purchase will be submitted by the Corporation to Government This is expected next month and after that it will be for Government to take a final decision on the number and type of planes to be purchased

As I have already mentioned, an Indian Airlines team is in Moscow studying details of both the TU-154 and the YAK-40 The TU-154 has been included in the Plan document, but I had suggested that the YAK-40 should also be thoroughly assessed, particularly in view of its reported suitability for short and sub-grade runways That was my second addition

It must be borne in mind that the seven Boeing aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines have been in satisfactory and profitable operation for over two years Indian Airlines has invested not only in the planes but in a simulator, sizable stocks of spares and the training of pilots and engineers These aspects have evidently been kept in view by the Corporation on practical considerations, and there is no question of prejudice

As mentioned above, no decision has been taken and both the Soviet planes will receive full and fair consideration I say this with full authority I am submitting that a study team is in Moscow Information for TU 154 is not available Though the team had visited Moscow still more information is required And so the team has gone to Moscow The Chairman of the Corporation will also be going After all the information is collected a final proposal will be made I have no idea as to what the final proposal will be

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA But all these studie were rejected

DR KARAN SINGH Because the information was not adequate, it was to get the information that the team had gone to Moscow

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Why should they submit the proposal ?

DR KARAN SINGH Indian Airlines have given consideration to the introduction of wide-bodied Jets into their fleet and propose to continue these studies, so that if necessary suitable additional proposals can be made to Government in due course

I submit therefore that I have at no stage given any incorrect information to the House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We demand a full-fledged discussion. There seems to be a big scandal behind it and we should have some opportunity to clarify the points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, on a point of order, arising out of what the Minister has said.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to say something, why do you use the point of order?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : The Indian Airlines have made up their mind. I thank the Minister for changing that. They are all wrong information and even this statement will require further clarification. How do they make these plans before hand? They all go in for American 737....(*Interruptions*). The Indian Airlines is trying to scuttle the Indian fleet in favour of Americans; we protest against this..

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to discuss it, you give notice; do not shout now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Only the other day serious corruption charges were levelled against the IAC officials in the matter of the purchase of the aircraft.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. We go to the next item.

12.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Re-Damaged Bridge on River Chambal on Agra-Bombay National Highway.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की अनुमति से मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूं।

आगरा-बम्बई राज मार्ग पर चम्बल नदी पर एक पुल बना हुआ था जो कई मास से टूटा हुआ पड़ा है। पुल अचानक टूट गया। ठेकेदार ने जो पुल के सम्बन्ध में गारन्टी दी थी उससे पहले ही पुल पानी में धंस गया। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज भारी ट्रकों को निकलने के लिए चम्बल नदी पर कोई पुल नहीं हैं। जो पौन्टून ब्रिज बनाया गया है उस पर छोटी गाड़ियां जा सकती हैं, लेकिन 16 टन के ट्रक नहीं निकल सकते हैं। उन ट्रकों को दिल्ली पहुंचने के लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, 200 मील का चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है। वह ग्वालियर से झांसी, कालपी, औरैया, इटावा तथा फतेहाबाद होकर दिल्ली आ सकते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके लाने का, माल ढोने का व्यय बढ़ गया है।

सेना ने कुछ दिनों के लिए चम्बल नदी को पार करने की दृष्टि से एक फैरी सर्विस चलायी थी। उस ने अच्छा काम किया है और हम सेना के इंजीनियर्स को उस कार्य के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहते है। लेकिन वह फैरी सर्विस भी अब बन्द कर दी गई है।

परिवहन मंत्री सदन में मौजूद हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा पौन्टून ब्रिज क्यों नहीं बनाया जा सकता है जिसके ऊपर से 16 टन के ट्रक निकल सकें? और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यह चम्बल का पुल स्थाई तौर से कब बन कर तैयार होगा?

नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस दुर्घटना पर सबको खेद है, और जैसे ही यह दुर्घटना हुई इसकी जांच कराई गई और जो भी अंतरिम व्यवस्था हो सकती थी, उसके लिए कोई कोर कसर उठा नहीं रखी गई। तुरन्त डिफ़ेंस के जरिये से, सुरक्षा सेना के जरिये से फैरी सर्विस का इंतजाम किया गया। पौन्टून ब्रिज 25 अप्रैल को खोल दिया गया, और एक कमेटी बैठा दी गई हैं जांच करने के लिए क्योंकि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, इसमें टेक्नीकल और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव, दोनों ही सवाल उठते हैं।

यह दुर्घटना, आप जानते हैं कि चम्बल नदी के ऊपर वहां हुई है जहां चम्बल जमुना से मिलती है, उससे थोड़ी ही दूर पहले ही यह दुर्घटना

[श्री राज बहादुर]

हुई। इस जगह चम्बल की धारा बहुत तेज होती है और गति बलशाली होती है। वहां पर जो चट्टाने है उसके नीचे, बताया गया है कि मिट्टी निकल जाने से चटटान धस गई और उसकी बुनियाद का कुआ धस गया जिसकी वजह से उसका एक पीअर भी धस गया। लेकिन आप यह जानते हैं कि यह पुल इकानामी के लिए हम लोगो ने सबमर्सिबिल पुल बनाया था तीन बार इसके ऊपर से पानी चला है 6 फुट पानी तक इस पर बह गया है। लगभग 14 वर्ष इस पुल को बने हुए हो गये है इतने दिन तक इसने काम किया। और सबमर्सिबिल पुल बनाने का काम हमने इसलिए किया था कि अगर पूरा पुल बनाते तो लगभग 1 करोड़ रु० लगता। इसलिए नई तरह का पुल हमारे इंजीनियरस ने बनाया था। इसमें क्या कमी रह गयी अथवा यह दुर्घटना कैसे हुई इसको देखने के वास्ते 4 मई को एक कमेटी बनायी है जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य है

1 श्री एम० एन० सिन्हा डायरेक्टर जनरल रोड डवलपमेंट

2 श्री यू० एम० राव एडीशनल मेम्बर सिविल इंजीनियरिंग क्लब बोर्ड

3 श्री जी० मुथाचन इंजीनियर इन चीफ सी०पी०डब्लू०डी०

4 मेजर जनरल ए० एम० बावा डायरेक्टर जनरल (बार्डर रोडस)

5 श्री वी० एस० कृष्णास्वामी डिप्टी डायरेक्टर जनरल (ज्यालाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया)

6 श्री डी० पी० जैन, चीफ इंजीनियर पी० डब्लू०डी० राजस्थान जयपुर

7 श्री डी० टी० ग्रोवर, चीफ इंजीनियर (ब्रिजेज) मिनिस्ट्री आफ शिपिंग एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट (रोडस विंग)

इस समिति द्वारा इस मामले की पूरी तरह से जांच की जा रही है।

जहां तक नदी पार करने के लिए दूसरे साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, अतिरिक्त साधन क्या हो, तो पौंटन जितने मिले, जहां से मिले, फौरन इकट्ठा करके उस पौंटून पुल को खोल दिया गया है, और बरसात के लिए इंतजाम कर रहे है क्या कि बरसात में पौंटून ब्रिज नहीं रह सकता है इसलिए विशेष प्रकार की नावें लायी जा रही हैं जो बरसात के दिनों में, फ्लड के जमाने में भी चलायी जा सकें और जहां तक हो सकेगा सुविधा दी जायेगी।

इसके अलावा और दूसरे वैकल्पिक मार्ग भी है जिनके ऊपर से भारी ट्रक आ सकते है। छोटे ट्रक 10 टन तक के ट्रक इस पर से आ सकते है। लेकिन जो मुख्य कठिनाई है वह यह है कि तौलने वाला ब्रिज पूरा नहीं बना है जिसकी वजह से खानी अंदाज से चलना पड़ता है। तौलने वाला ब्रिज जैसे ही बन जायेगा तो बहुत कुछ कठिनाई दूर हो जायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या सेना एमा पौंटन ब्रिज नहीं बना सकती जिस पर से 16 टन का ट्रक निकल सकता? जहां से भी हो इस तरह के ब्रिज के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री लाइये।

श्री राज बहादुर जहां से भी सामान हेलीकाप्टर वहां असुविधा होगी कोई आसान बात नहीं है।

(ii) REPORTED APPOINTMENT, AFTER RETIREMENT, OF VICE ADMIRAL B A SAMSON ON THE DIRECTORS BOARD OF PHILIPS (INDIA) LIMITED

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Sir, under rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter which I consider to be extremely serious, and that is the reported appointment of Vice Admiral B A Samson, who has recently retired, to the Directors Board of Philips India, Limited Sir, as you know, no retired Government Official can take up employment in the private sector concerns nowadays without getting express approval of the Government So, I assume that Government have given him approval

The point arising out of this is that he was a very highly-placed defence official He was the Managing Director of the Maza-

gaon Dockyard where we were manufacturing Leandar class frigates for the Indian Navy I have nothing personal against him He is supposed to be a very capable and efficient officer But the point of principle which arises is, this Mazagaon Dockyard has purchased several crores worth of electrical and electronic equipment for the Leandar frigate from this company Philips India Limited, and Philips of Holland and the parent company Is it ethical is it proper that a highly-placed defence official, who till his retirement was the purchaser of this material, purchaser of this equipment from that very company, is now allowed, after his retirement to join the Directors Board of the supplier firm? This is the question that I wish to raise Apart from the fact that Philips is a well-known multi-national corporation it has got links with all sorts of Western Powers and supplies them with military equipment So, there is also the aspect of our security which should be taken into account Though there is no Minister here at the moment, I wish this to be conveyed to the Government through you This appointment is due from next month I want to know from the Government on what grounds they have permitted him to become the Industrial Director in the Directors Board of Philips, a multi-national firm from which crores of rupees worth of material has been bought for the Mazagaon Dock, of which Vice-Admiral Samson himself was the Managing Director Is it proper that he should now join the same firm? Apart from the fact that being a high-placed defence official he had access to all sorts of information, secret security information, the fact that Philips is a company which is well known to be the supplier to many NATO and CENTO bloc countries is causing great concern to us.

(iii) REPORTED STATEMENT BY DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA ACCUSING UNITED STATES OF INSTIGATING OPPOSITION PARTIES OF LAUNCHING CONSPIRACY AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Under Rule 377, I beg to draw the attention of the House to the statement made by Dr S D Sharma a Member of this House and the President of the ruling party in which he has accused the United States of instigating the Opposition parties specially, the Jana Sangh the Congress (Organisation) and the B K D to launch a conspiracy against the Government to disrupt the internal security of India and to create chaos and confusion by violent means We have nothing to say about his accusation against the United States But there also we find him coming in conflict with the Ambassador-designate to the United States Shri T N Kaul who has said that there is no basic conflict with the United States and he hopes, all the problems between the two countries would be easily sorted out But here is Dr S D Sharma who says that the United States is now trying to take revenge because of the loss of face it had during the Indo Pak war in 1971 We want to know where exactly the country stands in relation to the United States Who represents India—whether it is Shri T N Kaul who represents the views of the Government of India or it is Dr S D Sharma who represents the views of the Government of India?

All the same, this is highly irresponsible and objectionable (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N K SANGHI (Jalore) On a point of order Sir The hon Member is raising a matter of political statement by the leader of the political party He is also a political leader They have also been making similar statements outside This matter cannot be raised in the House I would like to have your ruling on that

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We have never spoken like that outside (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): असली बात यह है कि जब डा० शर्मा अपना मुंह खोलते हैं तो अपना पैर उस में रख देते हैं। उस दिन जब कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठ जाइये। मुझे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का जवाब देना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: मुझे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का विरोध करना है। जब उस दिन श्री मधु लिमये के विरुद्ध कांग्रेस के मेम्बर प्रिविलेज मोशन लाए थे तब श्री मधु लिमये एक राजनीतिक नेता के नाते बम्बई की चौपाटी में बोले थे। अगर इस संसद् में भारतीय जनसंघ का प्रतिनिधित्व है या कांग्रेस संगठन के चुने हुए सदस्य बैठे हैं या भारतीय क्रान्ति दल के मेम्बर हैं तो क्या इस सदन के किसी सदस्य को अधिकार है कि वह हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाये कि हम अमरीका के साथ मिल कर षड़यन्त्र करते है? उन को अपना आरोप प्रमाणित करना चाहिए या फिर उस को वापस लेना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : In the case of Shri Madhu Limaye, he made a reference to the Member of this House. In the case of Dr. S. D. Sharma, he is the leader of a party, the President of a party. He has his own views; he speaks outside the House. He can say anything. Mr. Mishra, so far as you refer to the statement of our Ambassador in Washington, that is all right. But so far as Dr. S. D. Sharma's statement is concerned, I wonder if it is relevant to mention it in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The slanderous remark that he has made about the Opposition Members.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सभी पार्टियों के लोग रोज रोज करते हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: मेरा कहना यह है कि हम लोग जो यहां पर रिप्रेजेन्टेड हैं, जो पार्टियां यहां हैं, क्या उन के बारे में वह इस तरह का अभियोग लगा सकते हैं?

My definite accusation is, if any party has got any external alliance, it is the ruling party....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. He has a right to speak outside the House. He is the leader of a party, whatever may be his views.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He has made a slanderous remark on us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बाहर जाकर एक दूसरे से झगड़ा करें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: क्या वह बाहर इस तरह की बात बोलेंगे जिस से हमारे पेट्रियाटिज्म पर रिफ्लेक्शन आये? क्या इस तरह के स्टेटमेंट वह करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किसी गवर्नमेंट के आदमी ने तो नहीं किया।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वह बाहर जा कर स्टेटमेंट करें, फिर जा कर आल इंडिया रेडियो और टेलिविजन से कहें और आप कहें कि उस के बारे में मामला यहां नहीं आ सकता, तो यह कहां तक ठीक है? आल इंडिया रेडियो और टेलिविजन में हमारा रुपया लगता है और उस में भी उन का वक्तव्य फिर निकला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक बात आप मानेंगे, जो लोग बाहर स्टेटमेंट करें और उस को लाने की इजाजत मैं हर एक को दे दूं तो उस से काम कैसे चलेगा? अगर श्री वाजपेयी कुछ कहें और दूसरी तरफ के लोग झगड़ा करने लगें....

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: मैं इतनी बेतुकी और बेहूदा बात कभी नहीं कहता। कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के पद पर ऐसा व्यक्ति बिठला दिया गया जिस की समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या बोलना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I can agree with you if you tell us that nobody takes him seriously, but not otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not like that. He has expressed his views outside the House—he has a right to do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want your guidance.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस में मैं क्या गाइडेंस दूंगा ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : America has been accused of doing something wrong. We all agree there. But the point is this. If you request the newspapers to cover his statement outside, then this will not be raised here. Members take advantage of this House to have their statements covered by the All India Radio and newspapers. If Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's statement is covered outside, he would not be taking the trouble of raising it here; he would not have taken that trouble.... (*Interruptions*)

America is hatching a conspiracy and is trying to involve Jan Sangh, Cong(O) and others. They should be aware of it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आज की हमारी मुश्किलात दूर हो जायें अगर पब्लिसिटी का झगड़ा न हो। (व्यवधान) आप आपस में झगड़ा बाहर कीजिए, इस हाउस में मत कीजिए।

(iv) Re. Bhargava Commission's Report on Sugar Nationalisation

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत दिनों तक इन्तजार करने के बाद भार्गव कमीशन ने शुगर नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। कल यह सदन उठ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो मंत्री महोदय उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सम्मुख रखें या अपना कोई वक्तव्य दें क्योंकि सारा देश बड़ी उत्सुकता से शुगर नेशनलाइजेशन का इन्तजार कर रहा है। सारे किसान, मजदूर और कंज्यूमर चाहते हैं कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस रिपोर्ट में इस के टेक ओवर के बारे में कहा गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय कोई वक्तव्य दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आज जो डिबेट होने वाला है उस के दौरान आप इस को कह सकते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I shall not be here tomorrow.

I have already written to you..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any hon. member.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

12.36 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MOTION TO REFER TO SELECT COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : On behalf of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely :

Shri Syed Ahmed Aga,
Shri Virendra Agarwala,
Shri Chhatrapati Ambesh,
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad,
Shri K. Baladhandayutham,
Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari,
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
Shri Tridib Chaudhuri,
Shri S. R. Damani,
Shri K. R. Ganesh,
Shri Mani Ram Godara,
Shri D. P. Jadeja,
Shri Sat Pal Kapur,
Shrimati Sheila Kaul.
Shri Maharaj Singh,

Shri P. G. Mavalankar,
Shri Amrit Nahata,
Shri H. M. Patel,
Shri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao,
Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai,
Shri Bhola Raut,
Shri N. K. P. Salve,
Shri Vasant Sathe,
Shri Era Sezhiyan,
Shri K. K. Shetty,
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha,
Shri C. M. Stephen,
Shri R. V. Swaminathan,
Shri V. Tulsiram, and
Shri Y. B. Chavan

With instructions to report by the last day of the next session."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) . May I suggest that, if you and the leaders of the Opposition agree, we may refer this Bill to the Select Committee and the next Bill also, which is being referred to a Joint Committee, without any discussion?

MR. SPEAKER : I think, this has already been agreed upon, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely :—

Shri Syed Ahmed Aga,
Shri Virendra Agarwala,
Shri Chhatrapati Ambesh,
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad,
Shri K. Baladhandayutham,
Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari,
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
Shri Tridib Chaudhuri,
Shri S. R. Damani,
Shri K. R. Ganesh,
Shri Mani Ram Godara,
Shri D. P. Jadeja,
Shri Sat Pal Kapur,
Shrimati Sheila Kaul,
Shri Maharaj Singh,
Shri P. G. Mavalankar,
Shri Amrit Nahata,
Shri H. M. Patel,
Shri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao,
Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai,
Shri Bhola Raut,
Shri N. K. P. Salve,
Shri Vasant Sathe,
Shri Era Sezhiyan,
Shri K. K. Shetty,
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha,
Shri C. M. Stephen,
Shri R. V. Swaminathan,
Shri V. Tulsiram, and
Shri Y. B Chavan

with instructions to report by the last day of the next sessoin."

The motion was adopted

— ———

12.40 hrs.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR (Amendment) BILL

MOTION TO CONCUR IN RAJYA SABHA RECOMMENDATION TO JOIN JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : I beg to move :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1973 and communicated to this House on the 10th May, 1973 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok

Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

Shri Aziz Imam,
Shri T. Balakrishniah,
Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia,
Shri Chhutten Lal,
Shri Biren Dutta,
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi,
Shrimati Ganga Devi,
Shri S. B. Giri,
Shri J. Matha Gowder,
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai,
Shri L. D. Kotoki,
Shri Raja Kulkarni,
Shri Madhu Limaye,
Shri K. Mallanna,
Shri Tuna Oraon,
Shri Damodar Pandey,
Shri Ramsahai Pandey,
Shri Pratap Singh,
Shri Natwarlal Patel,
Shri S. L. Peje,
Shri Vayalar Ravi,
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy,
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait,
Shri Devendra Satpathy,
Shri Ranen Sen,
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri,
Shri Somchand Solanki,
Shri G. Venkatswamy,
Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, and
Shri N. P. Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1973 and communicated to this House on the 10th May, 1973 and do resolve that the following 30 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

Shri Aziz Imam,
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Shri J. Matha Gowder,
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai,
Shri L. D. Kotoki,
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Shri Madhu Limaye,
Shri K. Mallanna,
Shri Tuna Oraon,
Shri Damodar Pandey,
Shri Ramsahai Pandey,
Shri Pratap Singh,
Shri Natwarlal Patel,
Shri S. L. Peje,
Shri Vayalar Ravi
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy,
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait,
Shri Devendra Satpathy,
Shri Ranen Sen,
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri,
Shri Somchand Solanki,
Shri G. Venkatswamy,
Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, and
Shri N. P. Yadav

The motion was adopted.

12.42 hrs.

APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH) : I had suggested to the Opposition and they had agreed also that this Bill which is a small non-controversial Bill may be passed without discussion, except that there are two official amendments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) . Who agreed to it ? Was it placed before the BAC ? No It was not

MR SPEAKER If you want to have a discussion, then the other motion may have to be moved to a later time You agree to something and then you raise another point I thought that as you have been demanding the other discussion for so many days (*Interuptions*) Are you sure that we will be able to finish it in half an hour ?—Mr Dinesh Singh ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) It will not take very long We can do it today itself The BAC had agreed to it

MR SPEAKER So let us take item No 17 first and No 16 later on (*Interruptions*) Half an hour should be all right for Mr Dinesh Singh's discussion At 6 00 p m I will call him

SHRI DINESH SINGH Let us finish item No 17 and then take up No 16

MR SPEAKER All right Any way, after the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill which is expected to be finished in half an hour, you will get your discussion for half an hour and then we will take up item No 16

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Why should priority be given, Sir ? If you take this item Item No 17, before the previous item, Item No 16, what will people think ?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH You don't follow what the Speaker has said

MR SPEAKER Item No 16 will be the last discussion

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) The Minister has not moved it

MR SPEAKER . If you are not attentive it does not mean everybody is not attentive He has already moved it This is from the record of the proceedings of the House Yesterday the Minister said .

> "This is a non-controversial Bill and as Members are inclined to pass it without any discussion, I do not want to make a speech "

Now, Shri Biren Dutta

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) We have no information about the objects of the Bill Nothing is given Without giving the objects, this Bill has been brought forward

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) जो बिल राज्य सभा से पास होकर यहां आता है उस में आब्जैक्ट्स नहीं होते हैं। इसी तरह से जो बिल यहां से पास हो कर राज्य सभा में जाता है उस में भी नहीं होते हैं। हमारे पास पुराना बिल भी है जिस में उद्देश्य बताए गए हैं। मगर मंत्री महोदय को अपना कुछ तो मुंह खोलना चाहिए।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to this point In the present circumstances, without this amendment, what is the position of the Apprentices Act ? You are wanting compulsory registration of engineer technicians How can you say you are going to make for them better working and functioning ? They have already acquired some certificates You are forcing them to work again as apprentices For what purpose ? In this Bill it is stated that they are to be made more efficient in particular subjects But is there any hint that these engineers after getting their degrees again get into the apprenticeship and will they get any security of service ? Is there any hint in this Bill that after passing the apprenticeship they will be given another certificate, but that no surety will be given ? My point is this The establishments must have their own apprentices They will continue And these new apprentices will be inducted for the training purposes

All these apprentices are made to work more than what their employees are made to work In the name of discipline they are employed as employees in the establishment and maximum labour is squeezed out from them, and yet they are not treated on a par with the other labourers and the employers do not care to give them the benefit of any of the labour Acts

In the proposed amendment, what has been done is that they have been debarred even from demanding bonus Also, the most stringent formulae have been laid down for being obeyed by the trainees in the name of discipline Can there be no watch over their activities by agencies other than the authorities taking them as apprentices ?

We know that in all the big concerns, the apprentices who are brought for training are mostly their relatives and others, they do not even get the actual training, and yet they are passed off as trained apprentices and given employment But the poorer people who have got an engineering degree have to go through the process of apprenticeship and after they complete it, they have no guarantee of getting employment So, what is the necessity to give scope to the employers again to exploit them only as trainees without giving them due remuneration and without giving them any benefit from their production ? Why should we compel them to go through the process of apprenticeship finally to come out again as unemployed persons ?

We know that for rapid industrialisation of our country we need more qualified engineers and technicians But what is the reality ? The new education system is such that while we establish some engineering colleges and train these engineers and technicians, after a few years we see that these engineers are no longer required, and they remain unemployed These unemployed engineers are again to be given a chance with the help of Government to be trained in industrial establishments, but again they will go as unemployed persons because they would have nothing to do To become engineers, they have to undergo apprenticeship training, but even after that, they will come out without any security of job What is the guarantee that this Bill gives to the engineers and diploma-holders for employment, for which actually this Bill is meant ? I find that there is no such guarantee that after going through the apprenticeship they will be absorbed in the same industry or the same trade That being so, I do not know why this Bill has been brought forward Government have not stated the object for which this Bill has been brought forward My feeling is that this Bill will only delay employment to the graduates and technicians who have already passed their examinations and who have got their diplomas or degrees or certificates This might be used to delay their appointment by giving them again a process of training, not for their absorption That is why I say that although Government have come with this non-controversial and simple Bill, this gives more opportunities for the employer, under whom they are to undergo training, to exploit the trainees more

What should be done now ? Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill, not such a piecemeal legislation, in which they have brought in some provision under which if some concern refuses to give practical training, you can compel them now to have a quota as directed by Government for giving some training facilities This is good as far as it goes But we should see what is happening at present What is the status of those who are undergoing training, how they have fared and how they come out after training I think such piecemeal legislation as has been brought in now will not help the apprentices, nor the engineers [illegible] the

[Shri Biren Dutta]

technically qualified persons. For any real benefit to be given to them, Government must come with a comprehensive Bill, not with a superficial Bill like this in which there is no guarantee for the apprentices to get any job. Therefore, while not opposing the Bill, I want that Government should think of bringing forward a comprehensive Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : With your permission, I would like to make it very clear that there is no compulsion contemplated for graduates to become apprentices before securing employment. They are only being enabled to become apprentices. This is only an enabling measure rather than a Bill to compel the various industrial undertakings to give training to the graduates for the purpose of getting them more practical experience. Therefore, I hope hon. members would appreciate this position.

Then the trainees will be paid a stipend and the expenditure will be shared on 50:50 basis between the Government and the employer. Employers will take a prescribed number of graduate engineers and diploma holders for apprenticeship training. The standards of training, rates of stipend etc. will be prescribed by Government under rule-making powers in consulation with industry and the Central Apprenticeship Council. Consequential changes in the organisational set up will also be made in the Act and separate Apprenticeship Rules will be prescribed for graduate engineer/diploma holder apprentices.

As for the other point made that there must be compulsory employment for all those apprentices who had been taken on apprentice training by the particular industrial undertaking, though it is a very meaning full proposition, still it will have to be further examined in all its implications. When the time comes, the entire question will be considered and proper legislation can be thought of.

As far as the present Bill goes, it is only an enabling measure. I have no doubt in my mind that it will be helpful to the engineer graduates to get training so that the industrial undertakings may not be in a position to refuse them employment. This measure will also help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Does it apply to public undertakings also ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Wherever it is necessary I think yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As the amendment at present stands ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As the amendment stands, it is mainly for the industrial undertakings in the private sector. The scope of this can be further examined to see in what way the provision can be extended even to public undertakings.

This is the purpose and object of the Bill, This Bill, as I said, is a non-controversial Bill and it is only an enabling measure. I did not make a speech yesterday when I moved the motion.

13 hrs.

I hope the hon. Members will accept the Bill and agree that the motion be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I am now taking clauses 2 to 9. There are no amendments to these clauses. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Clause 10. There is an amendment. Shri Ram Singh Bhai Verma—he is not moving. The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement*)

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I beg to move :

'Page 1, line 4,—*for* "1972" *substitute* "1973"' (2)

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

'Page 1, line 4, —*for* "1972" *substitute* "1973"'

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment to the Enacting Formula.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I beg to move :

'Page 1, line 1, —*for* "Twenty-third" *substitute* "Twenty-fourth"' (1)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

'Page 1, line 1, —*for* "Twenty-third" *substitute* "Twenty-fourth"'

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "*That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill*"

The motion was adopted.

The enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.03 hours

DISCUSSION RE : LOCATION OF TRACTOR FACTORY AT PRATAPGARH

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dinesh Singh. You will finish at 1.30 and we shall take up the next discussion against item No. 16 at 1.30.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : May I take 15 minutes ?

MR. SPEAKER : Unless others are there to speak, you can take the whole time.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have no objection to share the time with others.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am most grateful to you for permitting this discussion on the tractor factory to be located at Pratapgarh. I am raising this matter not merely because it is a factory that concerns my constituency but because it is story of Government's policy regarding locating factories in backward areas. I hope that during this discussion it will become apparent that whatever may be said by Government about their desire of implementing their policy of locating industries in the backward areas, nothing has been done by them which can show that they have any desire to implement this policy. This particular tractor factory was given a letter

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

of intent on the 13th of October 1970. I shall begin the story with a quotation from a letter written to me by the then Minister of Industrial Development, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhuri on 26 June, 1971 :

> "After Messrs. Automobile Products of India Ltd. were granted a letter of intent on 30 October, 1970, provisional approval to the collaboration agreement has been accorded on 22-3-1971 and final draft of the collaboration agreement has now been received from the party and is being examined. They have published their requirements of capital goods in the Indian Trade Journal and would submit their application for import of capital goods after getting the response to their advertisement. The party has agreed to set up a factory at Pratapgarh, U.P. we have not so far received any proposal from the party for changing the location."

This is June, 1971. The party had taken a letter of intent with the specific purpose of setting up a factory in a backward area, in Pratapgarh district. Nearly one year after they got the letter of intent, the Minister informed me that they had the intention of setting up the factory in Pratapgarh and that necessary Government approval was being given to them to set up this factory in that place. No difficulty had been pointed out and no special requests had been made to the Government for extra facilities that they wanted. They had every intention to set up the factory there, according to what the then Minister wrote to me.

Then I got another letter from the Minister in October 1971. Now they started wavering. Interestingly, it will show how a letter of intent given for location of a factory in a backward area is gradually allowed to be moved to what is a developed area, or a city. The Minister writes to me :

> "As you are perhaps aware, Messrs. A.P.I. had to set up their project in an under-developed area in U.P. provided land and other facilities were made available to them. Subsequently they informed the Government that they would be prepared to locate their factory in the district of Pratapgarh for the manufacture of tractors and would be approaching the U.P Government for providing the necessary facilities on the site."

> "I had intimated to you in my D.O. letter dated 21 June 1970"—to which I made a reference a little while ago.— "Sometime thereafter my attention was drawn to the fact that the party had represented to the Government of India that the basic infrastructure particularly railway siding and power were not available and they would therefore find it very difficult to set up their project in Pratapgarh. It seems the party had also approached the U.P. Government regarding these matters and their requirements for housing for the tractor project at Pratapgarh. The U.P Government says that on account of paucity of funds they would not be able to include the project in the list of housing colonies to be constructed by the State Government. In view of these difficulties the party has sought our permission to change the location from Pratapgarh and locate it in stead of another backward district of U.P. However, on receipt of this letter we decided to obtain a report on the factual position and the views of the State Government before taking a final decision."

Now, my point is that he had asked for facilities for land and power. Then, later on, this was converted into a housing colony. The whole point of setting up a factory in a backward area is to provide employment to large numbers of people who would not have enough to do in the

rural areas. It is mainly a project for employment in rural areas. The people would live in their houses and go to work. The land is already available. They have put up their board that they are going to locate this factory there. The District Magistrate has assured me that the land that they had seen is still available and they could purchase that. They talked of power shortage. But, U.P. has already put up a sub-station there and assured that power will be available. In any case, there is a power grid in U.P. If they can make power available in Lucknow, they can as well make it available in Pratapgarh. If there is no power in U.P., then that is entirely a different matter. If he would move it from one place to another, how can U.P. Government say that because of paucity of funds, they cannot build housing colonies in Pratapgarh but that they would build a housing colony in some other backward area. This, I do not believe is the case. Therefore, it is a desire to shift the factory not because the facilities are not available, not because there is any technical difficulty but because they do not want to set it up in backward area. They want to take it to Lucknow. This is a fact because many of my friends and colleagues in this House had repeatedly asked questions on this and this matter has been discussed in the House on a number of occasions. It has become a symbol of government's desire or otherwise to set up factories in backward areas.

Anyway, to continue this story, this matter moves on. A number of questions and answers were given in the House. For example, in reply to a question put by my hon. friend Shri Hukamchand Kachwai (S.Q. No.267) namely, whether the proposal regarding the setting up of a tractor factory in Pratapgarh, U.P. has been implemented; the number of persons likely to be provided with employment etc., the answer given is 'No, Sir'. The proposal envisages employment of about 2,500 persons. It is not possible at this stage to say as to when the construction work will start.

Then, in December 1972, in reply to a question that was put by me (Unstarred Question No. 3213), namely, whether the party, to whom the Letter of Intent was issued, for setting up a tractor factory in Pratapgarh has taken any steps to set up the factory and if so, the progress made in this regard, the answer that was given was that the Letter of Intent issued to Messrs. Automobile Products of India, Bombay was converted into an industrial licence on 10-10-1972. The party has informed the Government that they are going ahead with the detailed planning of the project, which they expect, to complete in six months. They also expect that the work at Pratapgarh factory will commence within the next 12 months. In December, 1972 everything is agreed. They got the Letter of Intent. This was converted into a licence. The hon. Minister knows the rules regarding the conversion of a Letter of Intent into an industrial licence. This is done only when the Government are satisfied that the project is coming up. In December, 1972 the Government was sure and was assured by the manufacturer that the project will come up, that the work will start within six months and that the factory will start functioning within 12 months.

Then, Sir, I asked another question in April, 1973.

I asked—

"(a) whether the letter of intent issued to the manufacturer of tractors at Pratapgarh has been converted into an industrial licence;

(b) if so, when the factory is expected to go into production;

(c) whether the factory has been permitted to import tractors and parts thereof;

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

(d) if so, the number of tractors to be imported?"

This is unstarred question No 6190 dated 5th April. The reply from the Ministry of Heavy Industry was

"(a) Yes, Sir"—which means the letter of intent has been converted into an industrial licence —

"(b) It is not possible at this stage to forecast the date when it will go into production.

(c) and (d) They have been permitted to import 500 tractors in semi-knocked down condition"

In December 1972 Government was sure that they will start the work within six months and the factory will go into production in one year In April 1973, four months afterwards, Government is not sure when it will go into production and in the meantime they have allowed them to import 500 tractors in semi-knocked down condition. Would it not be reasonable to ask the Government, where they assemble these tractors? Without their not even having acquired the land and put up a building, will these tractors be assmbled in the ship in which they come? Will they be assembled at the docks in Bombay or in their factory in Lucknow?

AN HON MEMBER At 5, Rajendra Prasad Road

SHRI DINESH SINGH : What are we to make of this ? Here is a Government which says that it wants to develop backward areas by locating industries there. But how will industries be located in backward areas unless the infrastructure is made available? Or, is the industrialist expected to set up his own infrastructure? So, the Government has to provide the infrastructure. All infrastructure, they say, will be provided naturally, otherwise there will be no development of backward areas. This tractor factory wants land and power. U.P. Government have already set up a sub-station. Land is available. Now he wants a housing colony. May be he wants various other things also; I do not know what he has told the Government. But the Government apparently in December last year were satisfied that the factory will come up. This year they are not satisfied They do not even know They have given them these 500 tractors in semi-knocked down, condition to be assembled somewhere. That is why I say that either the Government is not serious about implementing their policy of industries being located in backward areas, or there is something fishy about this particular case

There is unfortunately another story that came out when this matter was discussed in this House Some hon members had raised the question as to what was going to happen to the tractor factory at Pratapgarh and in April, 1972 the then Minister of Industrial Development had given an answer Since the time is short, I would not read out the answer It is available in the record of this House But his main contention was that a tractor factory was to be set up in Pratapgarh, that a letter of intent was issued on that basis, but subsequently, there was some political pressure on him and therefore, he felt that this may be shifted to Unnao

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Who is the representative of Unnao?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is not the question just now

Then it was said that Unnao was only a pretext, that the factory was really going to go to Lucknow, because the party has already bought land there and it has put up some shed there and they apparently wanted to take it to Lucknow So, the U P. Government was brought into the picture. It was apparently discussed with the Industries Minister of U.P and I do not know how but it is said that he said

that the U.P Government would not mind it whether it is in one backward area or another backward area of U.P. so long as the factory is not moved out of UP. The name of the Chief Minister was also brought in. I took the trouble of approaching the Chief Minister and the Minister of Industries and they assured me that they had no desire to see that this tractor factory was moved out of Pratapgarh. In fact, as late as 6th May, 1973 the Chief Minister of U.P. has stated that there is a report in *Dainik Hindustan* which says:

लखनऊ, 4 मई :—मुख्य मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने कल यहां कहा कि प्रतापगढ़ में एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाने की स्थापना की जायेगी जिसकी क्षमता 12 हजार ट्रैक्टर्स प्रति वर्ष होगी। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बताया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बम्बई के मेसर्स आटोमोबाइल्स प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इंडिया को 10 अक्तूबर, 1972 को लाइसेन्स जारी किया था लेकिन फर्म ने अभी तक यह नहीं बताया कि कारखाने में कब से उत्पादन शुरू होगा।

Therefore, the U.P. Government feel that it should be in Pratapgarh and they have assured me that all facilities within the competence of the Government of U.P. will be provided. But there is something wrong somewhere which is making it difficult for this tractor factory to be set up at Pratapgarh. I, therefore, took the opportunity to take up this matter with the Prime Minister herself, and the Prime Minister assured me in her letter of the 20th May, 1972:

> "I have got your letter of April 20, 1972 regarding the proposed tractor factory at Pratapgarh. I understand that the Ministry of Industrial Development have turned down the request to move the project from Pratapgarh."

Then, I have got a letter from the then Minister of Industrial on the 26th May, 1972 which says. :

> "Please refer to your D.O. Letter of 9th May, 1972 regarding the tractor factory in Pratapgarh. Messrs Automobile Products of India Limited, New Delhi, have been informed by my Ministry on the 19th May, 1972 that their request for shifting the location of the proposed tractor factory project from Pratapgarh to some other site in UP cannot be acceded to."

After all that, I understand that the matter is still in dispute. There is still doubt as to whether this will come up. I do not understand how the Ministry of Heavy Industry can go against what their predecessors have committed themselves in this House and now come with a bland statement to say they do not know when this will start. What was the basis for giving them the licence? I would like the Minister to clarify the position and assure this House that the development of backward areas will take place, that Government will provide the infrastructure for development of backward areas, that the tractor factory proposed to be set up at Pratapgarh will not be shifted from there, that if this particular manufacturer is not willing to set up this factory they will advertise and seek other manufacturers who may wish to set up a tractor factory but on no account will this factory be moved, or allowed to be moved, from Pratapgarh, especially after the assurance given by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Industrial Development last year.

SHRI K. D MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Sir, unfortunately I also come from a backward area, which is perhaps the most backward district of U.P. I am very much interested in knowing the highly developed technique of attracting industrialists to set up industries in backward areas.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD (Baroda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir the reason why I wish to speak on this is that I am a Director of the Company mentioned by Shri Dinesh Singh, that is, the Automobile Products of India. I am fully aware of the historical background which he has stated just now.

MR. SPEAKER: But your speech should be not as a Director of the Company.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: As a Member of Parliament deeply interested in backward area.

What I want to say here is, most of what he has said is true, 95 per cent of it. Shri Dinesh Singh is also fully aware of the main reason for the possible shifting of the location...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : This cannot be allowed. It is for the Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I cannot allow you.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Otherwise, I should have a right to reply to him at the same time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is not for him to reply; it is for the Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gaekwad. you have an interest in this. You kindly sit down. It would have been better if you had not got up to speak. You have an interest in the Company. There are rules on the subject. I cannot allow you.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Those particular words I withdraw with the permission of the House.

What I wanted to say is, I am not aware of the possible shifting, and this controversy.....

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will speak about it. Why are you speaking? The hon. Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा हो तो एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। अभी दिनेश सिंह जी ने कहा सारे मामले में कुछ बात में कहना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं मन्त्री महोदय इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें इसमें क्या कोई किसी चीज है ? एक बार एश्योरेन्स दे दिया गया और एलान कर दिया गया कि फैक्टरी बनेगी लेकिन अब उसको वहां से हटाया जा रहा है, क्यों हटाया जा रहा है, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as I am aware, there have not been any efforts to pressurise me or to induce me to shift the location of this factory from Pratapgarh to anywhere else.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about your predecessor ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : My predecessor had also given an assurance that the factory would not be permitted to be shifted.

The circumstances under which the licence was issued were that it was a temptation to get the collaboration for this tractor factory and that it would be located in a backward area. The Automobile Products of India had agreed to locate this factory in Pratapgarh and, on that condition, the letter of intent was issued and, later on, when the other terms and conditions of the letter of intent were cleared, it was given an industrial licence.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Without even their having got the land?

SHRI T. A. PAI : Mostly, when the conversion takes place, greater importance is given to the clearance of capital goods and the assurance of their buying the necessary machinery. They have been giving us an assurance that they would go ahead with the project planning and complete it within six months or take up the work within a year.

In the meanwhile, after our statement also that it will not be permitted to be

shifted, in April, 1973, they have written to us for permission to shift it to Lucknow. They have pointed out:

"No facilities are available at Pratapgarh to start the factory. Even power is not available there at the moment and it is understood that the State Electricity Board would be able to supply them power only by the end of 1974;

It will be difficult for them to stand competition in the market from the established tractor manufacturing units which are mostly located in the major industrial towns or close to them, thereby having all the advantages which go with such location;

"The establishment of the factory at Pratapgarh would mean incurring additional expenditure which will result in increase in the cost of production and the selling price of the tractor.

As compared the difficulties which the company may have to face in locating the factory at Pratapgarh, they have stated the following advantages in locating the factory at Lucknow:

"They have already necessary facilities like land, power and about 50,000 sq. ft. of constructed area at Lucknow. They have already completed facilities for assembly of SKD packs of tractors at Lucknow.

"They will be able to implement the project by at least a year or 18 months earlier, thereby creating employment potential for 2,500 engineers and workers.

"They will be able to manufacture tractors at reasonable price, there by benefiting the farmers."

Merely because we have received their application, it does not mean that we have conceded it; the hon. Member need not entertain the apprehension that it will be conceded. But, on the other hand, I would like to point out that merely issuing an industrial licence does not mean that we can force anybody to start the industry; the power that we have here is to revoke that licence. And if the parties do not go ahead with it, we would not mind revoking the licence.....

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You have allowed them to make all the profits by importing tractors, assembling and selling them. What is the point in revoking the licence now? Will you impose a penalty on them now?

SHRI T. A. PAI : This was part of the policy. When the Ministry of Agriculture allowed import of tractors, all those who were given licences for manufacture of tractors were allowed to import 500 tractors in CKD condition so that they could popularise them. But it has already been announced in the House that I have stopped import of such tractors because most of them assembled the tractors and sold them off without taking the next step of going ahead with starting of the industry. Therefore, such of those who had been allowed to import have imported. But, as I have said, no more imports will be permitted. Here, in this particular case, we can refuse, and we shall refuse them to shift their factory from Pratapgarh. But I cannot hold out an assurance that the factory will be started. It is up to them. I can assure the House that if the U.P. Development Corporation comes forward and HMT is willing to give them collaboration—because I am anxious that there should be as few makes of tractors in this country as possible since proliferation of a number of collaborations is not going to help the country in the long run—we can consider, if the parties are not willing to go ahead within a reasonable time—I would get in touch with them and if they are not prepare to go ahead. But, on the other hand, some

[Shri T. A. Pai]

of the difficulties that they have pointed out may be genuine. It is no use the State Government declaring some areas as backward and saying that monetary concessions will be given for such people who start industries there, unless the necessary infra-structure also goes along with that; unless an attempt on the part of the State Government to bring the infra-structure goes along with that declaration, I am afraid it would only be on paper that most of the schemes will appear. I would earnestly request the hon. Member to see that sufficient pressure is brought on the U.P. Government to give them all the facilities and build up the infra-structure so that they may be able to go ahead with this...

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Minister has just taken over this Ministry. Therefore, I would not like to say anything more except that it is not the U.P. Government which has declared the area as backward; it is the Central Government which has declared it backward. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide this. What is the use of passing it on to the poor Government like the U.P. Government? I hope, the Minister will read the background of this and assure that it will be put up in pratapgarh.

[SHRI T. A. PAI : If we have declared certain districts as backward and have not gone ahead with the rest of the programme, then I am sorry, it is a mistake. I still own that declaration that, if a particular district is backward, only providing monetary incentive to start any industry there is not going to help; unless the necessary infra-structure by way of communication, roads and electricity is also assured, no industrialist is likely to go ahead. While it is still open to us to take up the question, the assurance of power supply will be with the State Government; I, on my part, would persuade the State Government to expedite it as much as possible.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Were all these not gone into before you issued the industrial licence?

AN HON MEMBER: He is shifting it to some other place.

SHRI T.A. PAI : No, Sir. He is not going. He has only asked for permission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why did you issue permission ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : On the other hand we have here an example of a passenger car manufacturing company which has only got a letter of intent but it has built up tremendous sheds and factories and machines, everything right here in Haryana.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied with my assurance that the request of the party for shifting of this factory will not be given , but, on the other hand, we shall try to persuade the party to set it up in Pratapgarh District as a lot of expectations has been raised in the minds of the people that the tractor factory will come. All the same, a lot of facilities have to be provided for training the local personnel because merely the location of an industry is not going to remove the backwardness of the area unless the men are also trained and prepared for being absorbed in this industry as also in the ancillary industries that are going to be set up.

13.37 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : ACUTE SHORTAGE AND ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

श्री भाल सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या पर जो बोलने का मौका दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का धन्यवाद हूं। जैसा मैं ने कहा यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। 10 तारीख को भी जब काल अटेंशन आया था उस वक्त मंत्री महोदय, श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह यहां पर थे। पहली बात मैं

यह कहना चाहता हू कि उस समय हम ने मांग की थी कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया जाय वह रिटेल प्राइस का होना चाहिये। पर यहां पर आज जो हम को स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है वह फिर वही होलसेल प्राइसेज का दिया गया है। यह बहुत गलत बात है और मैं समझता हू कि या तो सरकार सूचना कलेक्ट नही कर सकी, या इन की मशीनरी ठीक नही है जो देने से झिझक रही है।

13.38 Hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

इसलिए डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज जो मार्केट मे रेट हैं वह बहुत ही ज्यादा हैं और वनस्पति घी का भाव 9, 10 रु० किलो तक है। ग्राउन्ड नट आयल का 8 रु० किलो का रेट है। इसी तरह से शुगर 4 और 5 रु० प्रति किलो के दर्मियान है, हार्ड कोक 45 रु० पर क्विंटल है और सौफ्ट काक 33 से 37 रु० पर क्विंटल है। इसी तरह से पल्सेज 3 से 4 रु० पर किलो बिक रही हैं। और मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जहा गेहू पजाब और हरियाना मे आप 76 रु० लेते है, वह गेहू दिल्ली मे आ कर 100 रु० से ज्यादा क्या बिक रहा है। इसी तरह से मक्कई 60, 70 रु० क्विंटल पजाब में बिक रही है। यहा दिल्ली से आज का रेट 128 रु० पर क्विंटल है। यह क्या है?

मैं समझता हू कि सरकार महगाई और कीमतो पर काबू पाने मे फेल हुई है। इस बारे मे सरकार को अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करना चाहिये। आज हमारे पजाब मे डीजल नही मिलता वहां पर अनाज खेतो मे पडा है, किसान सुबह से शाम तक पैट्रोल पम्प पर खडे रहते हैं, उन को डीजल नही मिल रहा है। यहा सरकार कहती है कि इतनी गाडिया भेज दी हैं, जो वहां पहुचती नहीं हैं। कहा जाती हैं, कुछ पता नही है। हमारे पजाब के किसान को न बिजली मिलती है, न खाद मिलती है और न खाने की चीजें मिलती हैं, न डीजल मिलता है। वह क्या करे? जिसको आप फैमरी आफ इंडिया कहते हैं, उस का अनाज लेते हैं और भारत सरकार वहां से गाडियां भेजती है अनाज लेने के लिये। अनाज लाने के लिए गाडियां खाली जाती हैं। हमने मांग की थी रेल मत्री से कि जो गाडियां यहां से अनाज लाने के लिये जायें उन में आप कोयला आदि भेज दो और ऐसा करने मे कोई कठिनाई भी नही होनी चाहिये लेकिन इसको माना नही गया है। वह इन्होने नही किया है। व्हीट की होलसेल ट्रेड आपने अपने हाथ मे ली है। लेकिन दूसरी जो एसेंशल कमोडिटीज हैं, पलसिस आदि हैं उनकी होलसेल ट्रेड सरकार अपने हाथ म क्या नही लेती है?

होलसेल ट्रेड जो आपने अपने हाथ मे ली है, रिलायन्स नरी फार्सिमं जो है वे आपके बडे बडे अफसरो के साथ मिल करके उसको फेल करना चाहती है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हू। सूरी मे एक बहुत बडा ट्रेडर है जिसका टेलीफोन नं० 28 है। उसका एक बहुत बडे पुलिस अफसर का फोन जाता है। ग्यारह मई को दिल्ली और बम्बई म लाकड आदि पर रेड होने वाला है। उसी दिन 11 तारीख को लाइटनिंग काल बुक करते है कि दिल्ली और बम्बई मे रेड होने वाला है और उसको जो कुछ खुदबुर्द करना हो कर ले। मैं समझता हू कि बडे बडे अफसरो के जरिये अगर आप यह चाहते है कि अपनी पालिसीस का इम्प्लेमेंट कर ले तो यह नही हो सकता है। आप अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करे। आप बिल्कुल फेल हुए हैं यह आपको मानना चाहिये। ब्लैक मार्किटीयर्ज को आपके अफसर सह दे रहे है। हमारी पार्टी ने यह फैसला किया है कि अगर आप 25 तारीख तक पजाब मे तथा दूसरी जगहो पर ब्लैक मार्किटीयर्ज से सामान नही निकालेंगे तो हम ब्लैकमार्किटीयर्ज का, अफसरो का और मिनिस्टरो का घेराव करेंगे और जो स्टाक उनके कब्जे मे है वह बाहर लाएंगे, जनता के लाएंगे। ये ,जो ब्लैकमार्किटयर्ज है, जो इस तरह से चोरिया करते है हमे मालूम है कि आपकी पुलिस उनकी मदद करेगी लेकिन फिर भी हम उनका मुकाबला करेंगे।

[श्री मान सिंह भौरा]

कीमतों पर आप काबू नहीं पा रहे हैं। आप बताएं कि कब तक आप शुगर तथा दूसरी जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं इनको टेक ओवर करेंगे, वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री को टेक ओवर करेंगे। कब तक आप कमेटियां बना कर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को लागू करेंगे? इस सब के बारे में पार्लियामेंट में डिटेल्ड जबाब आना चाहिये।

मैं इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मेरे बाद पंडा साहब बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Absent. Shri K.D. Malaviya,

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Sir, I want to speak.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not now. If there is time left, you will get your chance.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I just want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not now. If time is left to your party, you will get that time.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I am making this request because I have got to go away at 4 0' clock, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; I will keep that in mind.

Now, Shri K. D. Malaviya.

श्री के० डी० मालविया (डुमरियागंज) : महंगाई का मसला आज हमारे सामने है। इसका हल इतना आसान नहीं है। इसको हमें पोलिटिकल पार्टी का मसला भी नहीं बनाना चाहिये और उस आधार पर सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय मसला है और इसके पीछे बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की वजह से आज महंगाई हमारे सामने है। सूखा पड़ा। उसके पहले राष्ट्रीय संकट था लड़ाई की वजह से। फिर कुछ मौलिक फैसले भी लिए गए पूंजीपतियों से होल सेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लेने के जिन की वजह से एक वैकुम पैदा हुआ उस वैकुम को भरने में थोड़ा समय लगता है। यह इतना आसान नहीं है। जो बड़े बड़े थोक व्यापारी थे उन से हम तजारत को अपने हाथ में ले लें और उसका विकेन्द्रीय-करण करें और ठीक तरह से सामान बेचने का प्रबन्ध करें, इस में थोड़ा समय लगता है। पूंजीपति व्यवस्था में हमेशा यह कायदा होता है कि सामान पैदा करने वाले, उद्योग धंधा करने वाले इतना सामान नहीं बनाते हैं जितने सामान की जरूरत होती है और काफी मिकदार में वह बाजार में मिल सके। इस वजह से स्केरसिटी कंडिशंज हमेशा बन जाती हैं और स्केरसिटी कंडीशंज बनाए रखने की एक आदत सी पड़ गई है थोक बंदियों की। उसके बाद अगर कहीं सूखा पड़ जाए तब और भी स्थिति विषम हो जाती है और उस विषम स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए फिर हम को दूसरे बुनियादी मामले अपने हाथ में लेने पड़ते हैं। सरकार के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि बुनियादी फैसले वह ले और मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार तेजी से उन बुनियादी फैसलों को ले नहीं रही है ताकि कम से कम वक्त में जो वितरण की समस्या है वह अच्छी तरह से हल हो सके। फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक वितरण की व्यवस्था में जनता का सहयोग नहीं होगा और जब तक उत्पादन के साधनों के ऊपर काफी उसका कब्जा नहीं होगा तब तक उत्पादन और वितरण दोनों कार्यक्रम ठीक तरह से चल नहीं सकते हैं और तब हम चाहे कितना ही पोलिटिकल क्वेश्चन बना करके पार्टी के झंडे के नीचे खड़े हो कर एक दूसरे को गालियां दें कुछ नहीं होगा। वास्तव में बात यह है कि उत्पादन और वितरण का जो इम्बैलेंस हो गया है और सोशल सिस्टम बदलने की जो शुरुआत हो गई है उसकी वजह से जो दिक्कत पैदा हो गई है वह तो रहेगी। मैंने पहले भी कहा था सदन में यह महंगाई और जिन्सों की कमी तो रहेगी कुछ वक्त तक चाहे हम उससे दुखी हो कर यहां पर कितना ही चिल्लायें। वी हैव टू रेकन विद दी होल पोजिशन आफ स्केरसिटी कंडिशन एंड आफ इम्बैलेंस इन प्राइसिस। यह मैंने पहले कहा था और आज भी कहता हूं। वह हालत बदली नहीं है।

मेरे मित्र ने मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल की बात कही है। यह ठीक है कि मिट्टी का तेल और डीजल गांवों में नहीं मिलता है। कुछ तो वितरण का जो तरीका है वह ठीक नहीं है। जो पुराना ढंग था वही चला जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े थोक बंदियों के जरिये हम वितरण करना चाहते हैं तो यह चलेगा नहीं। बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल को बांटने का, उसके बेचने का काम दे दिया गया है। ऐसे ऐसे लोग हैं जो एक एक प्रदेश के अन्दर दो तिहाई या आधा थोकबन्दी के वितरण का काम अपने हाथ में लिए हुए हैं। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। जिन्सों की कमी पैदा हो गई है। मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि साढ़े आठ लाख टन की कमी 1973 में होने की सम्भावना है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ तो इम्पोर्ट कर लेंगे और कुछ बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इधर उधर से खींच खांच करके रिफाइनरी में उसके उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर। लेकिन यह कमी दूर होने वाली नहीं है इसलिए कि मिट्टी का तेल हो या डीजल हो या फरनेस आयल हो सब बनता है कुछ आयल में और कुछ आयल बनाने में विक्कत है। एक तो पैसा नहीं है और दूसरे और भी चीजों की जरूरत है। मल्ला रुई आदि मंगानी पड़ती है। मैं सदन का ध्यान जब कमी रहती है तब इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम को वितरण की व्यवस्था की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

We have to lay emphasis on the distribution aspect of the essential commodities. If we do not change our system of distribution and if we do not take the association of non-official bodies which believe in progress, which believe in the democratic aspects of our life, whether they belong to the Congress or they do not belong to the Congress, we shall not be able to achieve much in this direction. Let us form such concrete organised bodies at the base level. I would invite even parties like the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra or any others; if they really mean business, if they believe in progress, if they believe in democracy, then we can find out ways and means at the lowest level for a proper distribution of whatever commodities are available. Whatever commodities are in scarcity will remain scarce for some more time. If hon. Members think that in the next four or five months we are going to solve the question of scarcity, then I would say that we are not going solve it. It cannot be solved by any government, even if a one-man government comes here, as Shri Piloo Mody would like. It will never be solved.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The only difference between me and him is that I would like a one-man government whereas he would like a one-women government.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The difference between me and him is that he is three times heavier than I.

So I submit this problem of distribution has to be tackled in recognition of the fact that essential commodities are now in short supply. This will take some time to improve. The production system has to change. Till now the philosophy of production has been to keep it in a framework of scarcity conditions. I can prove it, if I have time, to show that in every essential commodity, the scarcity is mostly, not wholly, due to the fact that there are some people who control the production of the commodity. Whether it is dalda or cement or any other, this situation is deliberately precipitated so as to see that the commodity remains in a condition of scarcity. Therefore, for the solution to the whole problem, we have to co-operate with Government in solving the problem of proper distribution.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Take, for instance, kerosene. It must receive priority in distribution on the rural side in certain States like Bihar, Eastern UP or certain portions of Maharashtra. These areas require preference because they have not got other sources of power. There are bigger areas or more prosperous areas where we can afford to cut the distribution so far as the quantity is concerned. The quantity of distribution can be changed. But if we go on in the same old manner of computing the quantity of distribution area-wise, we will not be able to solve the problem.

I have ventured to put forward this idea simply because there are people who stand up and criticise Government or certain authorities for lack of proper distribution. My submission is that the distribution system has to be changed, the production system has to be reorganised and then both production and distribution has to be controlled. Unless we have proper control—I do not mean total control—unless we have a proper healthy control over production and distribution, we are not going to solve the problem. This is all I want to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri D. K. Panda, as a very special case.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I shall complete the observations of my colleague as far as price rise is concerned. Three times during 1973 there has been a discussion on this subject, but on all these occasions the same stereotype answers have been given by the Ministers concerned. Though specific suggestions had been made several times and we demanded that the wholesale trade in all essential commodities should be taken over, it was not heeded. But on 10th instant, the Prime-Minister made a statement hinting that perhaps the only way out will be to take over the wholesale trade not only in foodgrains but also other essential commodities. Of course, this is welcome. But after each debate or statement, we find prices going up.

There was a theory propounded that with increase in production, prices would come down. That has been exploded. Government's own figures will clearly show that this is a false theory that has been trotted out. 1970-71 and 1972-73 were the two years during which the production of other foodgrains reached the peak. In 1970-71, when it was 108.4 million tonnes, the wholesale price index had gone up to 201.1, and in 1972-73 when it was 253.4 up to September, 1972, by March, 1973 the price index has gone up to 267. These are not our facts but the Government has been submitting these facts. Therefore, the very theory which has been advocated for a long period has been given the death-blow.

What is the reason? I am not going into the details of the facts, because already the price rise is there and the prices are galloping. What is the reason ? The colossal penetration of speculative commercial capital into agriculture through big wholesale capitalistic traders is one of the main factors. I can just remind the House that before 1972, when there were heavy imports, even under PL 480, they could not check the price rise. Therefore we must be very, very careful about the distribution system.

What did we demand? We demanded nationalisation of foodgrains trade, but now the Government have taken over the wholesale trade in wheat; this is only a limited take-over. 26 million tonnes of wheat are being produced in the country, but the total foodgrains, put together, comes to 104.4 million tonnes. So, a fraction of the total foodgrains has alone been controlled and that too, we know how miserably falling this take-over operation has been. That is also very clear. Most

of the hon. Member on the other side also know it and they have also made statements. Therefore, what I want to say is, even if all the loopholes are plugged still there cannot be a sloution because, barring 26 million tonnes out of the total of 104.4 million tonnes, the remaining quantity of foodgrains—the major portion of foodgrains — will be left to the hoarders, blackmarketers and to such speculative persons. Therefore, we must now take effective steps to nationalise the entire foodgrains trade.

Since the introduction of this limited take-over, we find there are inferior foodgrains like gram, bajra and barley, whose prices have been going up from 90 to 110, and these speculative hoarders have been increasing the prices on the one hand, and keeping the hoarded wheat at their command on the other, and they are also colluding with the retailers and the farmers, and are also giving higher rates to the producers. And now, some of the rich kulaks are turning into traders. By such methods, there is not only hoarding but, at the same time, these people are purchasing gram, barley and bajra and other cereals and sell them at a higher price. That means, foodgrains of an inferior quality are being sold at very high prices compared to wheat itself. That has also been the feature. Now therefore the speculative Commercial capital has started deliberately and decisively intensifying its operation over the entire field of trade in foodgrains and cereals including wheat, which has been taken over. With regard to procurement only one-tenth of the total wheat had been procured so far inspite of so much tom-tom by the Government. What action has been taken against the hoarders who are caught red-handed?

In the Modi Flour Mill 10,000 bags were caught and Modi and Goel were proclaimed offenders and absconders. Just after one day under the Essential Commodities Act the case was brought. The next move was at least to produce them. But without producing them before the magistrate in the court, they were released. That is how the law is executed against hoarders. In answer to my own question Mr. Shinde was pleased to give some figures: a list of hoarders has been given. From the action taken against them, the softness of their attitude had been demonstrated towards the profiteers and blood-suckers. Is MISA meant only for political opponents, people who give vent to their feelings and raise their voice? No, that should not be so. MISA can be properly utilised against those persons.

We have been speaking on the budget. Their speech is emphatic when it comes to the need to hold the priceline but what has been done to curb the price spurt? If prices rise like this, planning itself will be meaningless. That has been admitted. Inspite of that what is the Government going to do? There is black money which is not unearthed. There is no demonetisation. That is also one of the factors which contributes to the price rise. Deficit financing is another contributory factor. They have not strengthened the public distribution system, though repeatedly it has been stated. There is no justification for giving them an increase of 20 paise, to the sugar magnates Nevetias and Birlas. It has been calculated by the Deputy Director of Indian Statistical Institute, B.P. Adhikari that if at all they were to give to the workers 8.33 per cent bonus, the price of sugar will go up only by 0.7 paise per kilo. But how much has actually been given? 19.3 paise was given on the obtensible reason that they were going to give bonus. These magnates are in arrears to the tune of crores of rupees; they pay no interest; even that money is circulating and they are thus earning more profits. They are squeezing the can egrowers

[Shri D. K. Panda]

by paying them less. These sugar barons are the very people who were sucking the blood of 55 crores of the people of India. This increase of 19.3 paise per kilo had been given statutorily by the Government to the same sugar magnates. Therefore, what we say is that these hoarders and profiteers, after take over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities by Government, try to sell them in fair price shops which are opened quite in large numbers. Now, you should nationalise sugar, textile and drug industries also and implement the land reforms. By establishment popular committees only you do not go to the rescue of these hoarders, I shall illustrate this point. In my district Ganjam, in Birhampore, the students themselves took control over these profiteers who were selling vanaspati, baby food and other things. Only 50 students or so surrounded them and took over absolute control. Then, came the police. I too intervened. The students demanded that profiteers must be brought to book with all the materials. This one example I am giving so that Government, on drawing a lesson, can take effective measures not against the students who were demonstrating for the price hike—against those hoarders. If you do not intervene and if you allow the people to play their own role, there will be further troubles. You should see that the attitude of these hoarders and profiteers is changed or mended or ended.

Finally, I want to say something about the cloth. 25% of the coarse has to be produced by the textile magnates. Is this being followed? No. Is there any check on them? No. The prices have again gone up. It has doubled itself or trebled. Still, we are helpless.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Still, you are supporting them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Even in standard and medium cloth there is a rise in price from 5 to 10. It has doubled itself. Therefore, my point will be this. These textile industries should also be nationalised. As regards vanaspati, it is clear—our Minister had also given an assurance the other day in this House—that this is dependent upon the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association. It is these very millowners who are very much responsible for the scarcity and it is these very people who are also very much responsible for the price rise. Still it is on these very persons or associations on whom you rely. It is they who push everything into the market vanaspati, ghee etc. in abundance. Is it not ridiculous? I have not got time to go deep into the debate in which the hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture has said something in this regard. I have no time to refer to that. It seems they really depend upon the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association. To aggravate the matter, it has been said that the D.C.M. Chemicals Factory, one of the largest factories in the city, had to suspend the production in their factory on 30th April. This was one of the factors that had been responsible for the vanaspati production going down. The D.C.M. Chemical Factory workers had gone on a sympathetic strike for one day only. It was a peaceful one. Why were we not interested to take action against the millowners? It was they who had declared a lock-out and they suspended the production in the factory. The hon. Minister also gave an assurance that some action would be taken immediately. What action had been taken against this factory? I want to know that.

Now I come to procurement of foodgrains. We have demanded for a graded levy on wheat. Has it been imposed? Today they promise here that they will do it. In the Rajya Sabha, the next day, they say something else. Again in some Parliamentary Consultative Committee or some where else, the same thing goes on. These

talks go on like this. There is no graded imposition of levy. This is what we want. This should be imposed. Without this, all talks about the success of the take over will only be a farce. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

These F.C.I. officers are joining hands with the retailers and big hoarders and profiteers. They also preserve some of these things—hoarded wheat. Therefore, stern action should be taken against those profiteers. If there is a graded levy, it will, to a great extent, result in success.

As regards Orissa, I have a word. The people there are dying because of starvation. You will know that from out of 13, in ten districts, the position is difficult. The Governor of Orissa, Shri Jatti, in a press conference, said that there is not only draught here but the condition has become so abnormally difficult So, something has got to be done Take for example Rourkela or Ganjam or Mayurbhanj district. In all these districts it has become very acute and there is no drinking water available. Food scarcity is there. There is scarcity of yarn in spite of the price of cotton having gone down. Weavers are also dying there. For all these I have demanded appointment of popular committees in which the members who are already committed to the wholesale trade in wheat etc. should be taken into confidence.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only from the papers that we know about the rising prices, but I am sure everybody, when he gets up in the morning, gets a hard or mild rebuke from the housewife about the rising prices. The other day, when I demanded this debate, I asked you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what your Madam told you that morning when you came to the House to preside over it. This morning when I was coming to the House I was told by my Madam that there was no Dalda, no sugar and no kerosene available in the house. I do not know whether there are a few fortunates who have these things.

Why are these things not available? Is it because there is absolute scarcity or is it because there are anti-social elements? I do not say the administration is supporting them but may be they are weak and are not able to catch hold of the anti-social elements. The figures from the Finance Ministry indicate that the price rise in March, 1973 over March, 1972 is 14% in all commodities, 17% in foodgrains, 19% in cereals, 52% in bajra, 30% in industrial commodities and so on. There need not be any argument about the fact that the price rise is there. The point is, why are prices rising. Economists in planning and growth always tell us that in an agricultural country which is developing, price rise is a must but they say it will be slow and steady. Ours is a predominantly agricultural country and we are also developing no doubt. But I would like to know what should be the percentage level up to which prices can rise in a country like ours. Up to 1962 the price rise was 6%. After 1962, prices started galloping. According to a recent survey done by the United Nations and also the International Labour Organisation, they have given the credit to India as leading with the highest rise in cost of living compared to the ten countries for which the survey was made. The other day I heard Professor Sher Singh say that the rise in price of Dalda vanaspati and other commodities was due to scarcity of power. The Minister of Irrigation and Power said that the scarcity in power is due to scarcity of water. The Minister might also say that the scarcity of water is not our fault because it is an act of God. So, let the Government produce God before the House to explain the scarcity of water so that there will be plenty of water, which will lead to plenty

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

of power and, consequently, to plenty of production of foodgrains. What else can we say?

There are many reasons for this scarcity. One of the difficulties facing the Government is the fiscal policy. They had to resort to deficit financing and print a large number of notes at the Nasik Press because of Bangladesh. We had also huge expenditure on account of the previous war. But do all these justify the galloping prices? As a student of economics I would like to know this: have we curtailed the non-development expenditure? Of course, the Minister has said that they are doing it. But how far have they done it? How far have they stopped the overdrafts of the State Governments? How far have the non-development expenditure been responsible for this rise?

In 1971-72 they had a deficit of Rs. 520 crores which came down to Rs. 515 in the next year. In the last budget the deficit was only Rs. 80 crores. I appreciate this. But I pose this question. In a backward economy like ours, in an agricultural economy like ours, how far should the prices be allowed to rise? A slow and steady rise in prices may be due to developing agricultural economy in this country but the galloping prices cannot be attributed only to that. Because, under the Essential Commodities Act the Government have enough powers to check prices and take preventive action but they are not doing it.

An hon. friend has mentioned just now the case of Modi who had a stock of 10,000 bags. Why was he not proceeded with under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act? Why was he allowed to be chargesheeted only by a sub-inspector, who is liable to many temptations? This has happened in the very capital of India which will give encouragement to the blackmarketeers in small cities and towns to do what they like. The Government do not seem to have the courage to book these people. Now that the Government have got enough powers, they must tighten their machinery and take quick and bold action.

Then I come to black money, which is running a parallel economy in this country. The Mastans, Modis and Kapadias are behind it and they are circulating this black money and sabotaging the economy of this country. While Shri Chavan was replying to the debate last time he said that they are doing their best. While I appreciate his sincerity, I am not convinced of the capacity of the Government to act. Unless Government restrain the thousands of crores of black money now in circulation, the prices cannot come down. The black money must be put an end to, if necessary even by demonstration, as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee. What prevents the Government from demonetising hundred rupee notes? Unless that is done, the black money cannot be prevented and unless that is prevented the prices shall not come down. Therefore, Government have to face this important question, as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee. Wanchoo Committee had given a large number of recommendations on tax structure, on fiscal policy, on black economy. The most important para in Wanchoo Committee's Report is about the Administration. Whatever pious measures you may take and with all the reforms that you may have got in economy, unless you have sight administration in this country, you cannot have the desired end. You cannot pick up Modis and the Kapadias and others who are responsible for the spiralling prices.

The next point is about the procurement. This country, as Mr. Malaviya said has to live with this scarcity condition. I said last time, I say this time too, India has to live with this scarcity in goods. But again, the question is about the amount of scarcity. If scarcity is there, why not have the fair

price shops? Let the Indian Government speak. Even after they had plentiful of rain, and after they had plentiful of crop. plentiful of stocks, we had got 8 million tonnes, all evaporated in a few months. Green revolution has not shown of and we are not anywhere near the solution and our hands are dry. I say let this Government plan for 10 years hence and that they must have fair price shops where essential commodities of life must be provided to the people. In this country 38-05% rural people and 17.5% urban people having only 50 paise per day as the average wage, out of which they spend 60% on food cannot live in this country but on malnutrition, but on almost a destitute life. Mr Deputy Speaker, how shall we meet this challenge? This challenge can be met only by fair price shops where the farmers must be provided the minimum of necessities of life. The agriculturists are asked to give their wheat @ Rs. 76/- per quintal. Of course, I shall support it. Shri F.A. Ahmed told this in M.Ps. meeting in Bihar and I said I do support your idea, but what reply does the Government give me which I shall convey to the farmers in my Constituency? When they are prepared to give wheat at Rs. 76/- per quintal, what do you say about their cloth, not the fine one but the coarse one; what do you say about their inputs; what do you say about the Kerosene oil? What happened to the cloth? What happened to the penalty about which brilliant Shri Chattopadhyaya says for the mill-owners ? Government is taking over foodgrains. According to me the priority for taking over should have been for textile. Sugar should have been taken over much earlier than now. The most important commodities which are ripe for taking over are textile and sugar. In this country sugar in the black market is being sold at Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.50 per kilo. in the name of open market. What is this open market? 70% is being given as the levy and 30% a black to these sugar owners. Who are they? We say this 70% does not come to the market. This 30% in the name of higher price is a mess. The entire sugar must be taken over. The entire thing must be rationed. Government must have square responsibility for having a rationing in sugar and cement. I know, Mr Deputy Speaker, when cement was being discussed in this House, in the Parliament myself, Mr. Malaviya and a few others opposed rationing. It was told to us by Shri T.N. Singh we are de-rationing it because we want to plough back the profit into the cement industry, thereby producing more cement in the country and giving you plenty of cement for building purposes. What happened? To-day there is scarcity of cement. It is not available for Rs. 20/- a bag in the market. The Government have fixed statutory prices for bricks, for cement, for steel. The prices are fixed statutorily but the goods are not available. Whatever you touch, why does it became Scarce? What magic have you in your hand? I want Mr. Chavan to answer. Whatever you touch it evaporates. Why do you not show that magic which after you touch may come in plenty in this country. We have seen enough of that magic which makes thing scarce and now kindly give us that magic which could make things plentiful in this country.

In this country, I confess and I admit, if the agricultural economy has to prosper and has to grow, it has to face and live with scarcity conditions for a decade. Of course, if any wizard comes in the Finance Ministry or possibly in the Government who can give us an economy like that of West Germany and Japan which were completely shattered after the World War, that is a different thing. But we are average men in this country. We have got average persons in the country. Therefore, I take a priod of decade. I prepare my country, my constituents and my family for a condition

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

of scarcity for a decade. But in that decade, let the Finance Minister prepare fair price shops in the country. Even if there is a green revolution and there is plenty of foodgrains, those fair price shops must not be closed. Let the farmer who is asked to give us foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 76 per quintal get his needs, coarse cloth and other things at a fair price. Unless that is done, I am sure, the prices will not come down in this country.

The stringent measures are to be taken by the administration and are to be applied to those who have got thousands of quintals with them For example, I say, there is a State Government whose Cabinet Ministers have got thousands of quintals of wheat with them. They have got levy in their State. Why don't they come out first ? Why are the Members of Parliament and the Members of Legislative Assemblies who have got requisite quintals according to regulation with them to come out first ? Those who preach never act and those who act never preach. This law must end in this country. Unless they give a leadership to society in the matter of procurement it is not possible to have enough p ocurement in this country and thereby bring down the prices. Enough procurement, with 8 lakh tonnes in the State of Bihar or double and treble the quantity in the State of Punjab, cannot be done. I shall have not courage and conviction to tell them to give it at the rate of Rs. 76 per quintal unless I know from my Government that they will be in a position to give them coarse cloth, kerosene oil and other necessities of life at a fair price. What measure are you taking in that direction?

Why is that caustic soda which is the main constituent for the manufacture of soap which cleans our dirt and the dirt of our villages is not available ? Why is it that today the highest bidder gets the thing in the country ? Why not caustic soda be distributed among that section of society evenly who use them ? This is an important question which the Government and all of us have to answer. I have already said in the beginning that I appreciate the difficulties of the Government: But I have not been able to appreciate on these counts the action of the Government. Unless this is done, the prices will not go down.

I have demanded in this House many times before that consumer goods in this country must be taken over by the Government. You want steel to be produced. It takes a long time to give you profit-what is called the gestation period. We are taking such industries where it requires a huge capital investment and the profit comes after a long time. I know, the two Ministers who are in-charge of coarse cloth and finance are smiling at my sort of English. I want them to give me reply about coarse cloth and about finance.

What about coal ? We support the nationalisation of coal. How is it that coal has become Rs. 10 per mund ? That is also not available. Why was the administrative action not taken before the nationalisation of coal to make the thing available ? The other day, the Miniser was saying, "I want to contradict the hon. Members that coal is available to 98 per cent of consumers who are the big industries, the big establishments." But, unfortunately, I tell him that 2 per cent. consumers in this country are the majority who vote for us, and they are the housewives and others. For them, the coal is not available. I ask for them. I do not ask for big establishments. I know, they will manage their wagons; I know, they will manage their coal. Pitheads coals are going up every day. This is the condition. Therefore, I am asking the Government to take short-term measures and long-term measures in this. Otherwise, 37 per cent. of the rural people and 18 per cent. of the urban people

who live by 50 paise every day and who spend 60 per cent. of those 50 paise on food articles shall not be in a position to live in this country. There will be malnutrition, there will be destitution, and that will be a disgrace to democracy.

I would end by saying this. If Government wants to decrease the prices, it must launch a killing attack all round on the administrative front, on the front of black money and on the front of ghost fair price shops. There are 1,35,000 ghost fair price shops; they are moving in the ghost-land. Let them be brought on the rolls and let them supply the essential commodities at reasonable prices. Then and then alone we will see that we are in a safe democracy, the democracy for the people and of the people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the beginning of the Session, the same issue was discussed. If we take a note of the situation that is prevailing throughout the country since then, it will be evident that the situation has further deteriorated. The prices of all essential commodities, specially of food articles, have gone up beyond the purchasing capacity of the majority of the people. At the present moment, when we are discussing the matter in the country, large parts of the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tripura, Orissa and Gujarat are under the grip of famine, and food grains are not available. Mr. Chavan is on record that most of the fair price shops are there, but no food articles, rice or any other food article, are available there. That is the situation. My hon. friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was loudly asking the Minister what steps they were taking. I will ask him to see what is happening in Maharashtra. Thousands and thousands of villagers are carrying on agitation there for food, but they are met with lathis by the CRP and the police; bullets are rained on them. This is the way that has been found out by this Government, which is absolutely bankrupt and which is totally under the control of big monopolists and landlords. Government have so loudly declared that they want to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. And, as a first step they have taken wheat under them. But they are putting the cart before the horse. (*Interruptions*) Government always does it the other way. They have taken over the wholesale trade in wheat. But the big landlords are freely hoarding their surplus. Government have not touched them. What steps have they taken to procure their stocks ? Only the poor peasants bring their stocks to the market and Government purchase those stocks, but they are not touching the big landlords. Government only procure the marketed wheat and not the whole of the marketed surplus. So their policy is nearing a total failure. They say that their target of procurement is 8 and odd million tonnes of wheat and three million tonnes of rice. Your buffer stock of nine million tonnes about which you spoke so many times here in this House and outside has already been exhausted in the month of August last and the years target is going to be flop. So, already famine is gripping the whole of the land. Government say that only 113 million people are affected by the drought. They do not say nowadays that there is famine like the Britishers. When people were under famine the Britishers used to say, 'Still leaves are there in the trees. So, there is no famine.' So, here also you say there is drought—not famine. All right but there have been starvation deaths. Cases have been referred to by Mr. Pande in Orissa. More than 200 people have already died in Tripura. That is on record. So also starvation deaths were reported in Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. So, the whole, situation is in chaos and totally under the control of the blackmarketeers, big landlords and big monopolists and

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

hoarders whom they will never touch. And what a paradox it is! While giving an interview to the correspondents on the 14 April, Mr. Azad, your Prime Minister says:

"I think we are moving out of this dark phase."

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : She is your Prime Minister also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : At the same time, Mr. Shinde says, 'I say the worst is over'. But people say that the situation has become worse than at the time when the Prime Minister made this statement and the Food Minister also found no cause of anxiety So, one thing can you do ? Without coming into arguments with me, go over the land and satisfy your people who are organising hunger marches From report it appears that Bombay will observe a protest *bandh* against the price rise and other issues So, everywhere people are agitating and agitating for more food. The prices of not only rice and wheat but of all the food articles are going up like anything and most of the articles are out of the market Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was asking as to what is the magic ? Anything the Government touches, evaporates from the market. No magic, it is because of the very policy of the Government That is the magic, that everything you do, that is not for the interests of the people, but it is for the interests of a handful of people like Modi, etc. whom you will never arrest for blackmarketing, hoarding or for any other offence. And the people at large will suffer You talk of plans. You were praising so much about the development in Calcutta but 50% of the cement that is required for the project, is not supplied to the CMDA and only a portion of the work is complete and they are saying that they will have to stop the work unless it gets supplies of cement in adequate quantities from the Central Government.

The distribution machinery, the procurement machinery and everything is in chaos. You took over the wholesale trade in wheat but you do not procure what is marketable and what is available from the stocks of the big landlords. By marketable surplus I mean, the surplus left after meeting their requirements. You should take that marketable surplus and distribute is not through your bureaucratic machinery. Fair price shops must be there in large numbers and you have to supply articles, food articles and other essential articles through those fair price shops Government control and vigilance and supervision should be strengthened by the popular committees consisting of the representatives of the different sections of the people and of the different parties

If you take this measure there can be some solution. I say 'some solution' but not 'full solution' because there cannot be any full solution so long as the Congress Government is there in power

Now, Sir, I will deal with another point I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to this fact that the Central Government is not keeping up its own assurances in respect of the supply of rice wheat, etc. to the State Governments.

What happened in respect of West Bengal ? The Centre committed itself saying that they will give out a monthly supply of 45,000 tonnes of rice and 85,000 tonnes of wheat to the State. But what happened ? The default, on the part of the Centre, has reached such a stage now, Sir, that the backlog of supplies upto the end of April has come to a total of 65,000 tonnes. So far as the quota for April is concerned, the total supply till April 18, was a bare 4,000 tonnes. This is the position. In the meantime what has happened ? In the meantime, the West Bengal Government has announced a cut in the statutory rationing to the

extent of 100 grammes less to 150 gramms, of rice and wheat, respectively. This is the position, not only in respect of West Bengal, Sir. The same position is obtaining in respect of Maharashtra. The full quota has never been supplied. Mr. Chavan passes his own baby to the State Government, where the State Government officials, corrupt officials, play ducks and drakes with the innocent lives of the common people of the country. This is the unfortunate situation everywhere. This is most deplorable.

I want to say something about the cost of price index. I am grateful to Mr. Chavan that he is present in the House. In this House a question was raised earlier and at that time I pointed out that through the prices of food articles and consumer articles and daily necessities go up, but they were not reflected in the calculation of cost of price index. The Government are cheating the workers by their faulty method of calculation of the cost of living index. This is a very important matter, when we are discussing here the rise in prices of essential commodities. You come to West Bengal and I will show to you how by your faulty calculation, the workers, from this month onwards, will be losing Rs. 6 per month, by way of their D.A. That is why I raised this matter, saying we should have a discussion about the faulty method of calculation of the cost of living index, which was not yet admitted by the Government. I request him to reply to my point. From November, 1972 till February, 1973 they are showing a decrease in the cost of price index. What is the magic? The magic is that of the faulty calculation in the computation and calculation of the price index. That is why the trade unions in West Bengal, without exception, belonging to all parties, have demanded unanimously for the setting up of a Committee to go into the whole matter, so that the workers are not cheated in any manner.

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya was here. I am grateful to him that at least one point he has admitted, namely, that the textile mills, spinning mills etc. do not even care to observe their restrictions for the production of coarse cloth. These mills prefer to pay the penalty than observe the rules of production in the matter of production of certain quantity of coarse cloth. What is this ? This is the policy of the Government. When cloth is not available in the market and when goods are intentionally not being produced, the Government is saying what can we do ? We are thinking of bringing forward some legislation in future.

Then, there are thousands and thousands of handloom weavers. They are facing starvation conditions. Lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers are scattered all over the country. I know in West Bengal alone their number is four to five lakhs. There is a report that yarn is lying in the mills godowns, but the weavers are not getting the requisite quantity of yarn for their looms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a different subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : No, Sir. I am talking about cloth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Non-availability of yarn is a different subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Non-availability of yarn makes the life of handloom weavers miserable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Then, there are other issues like Kerosene, diesel, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now, order order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am concluding. Please do not be so much unkind to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given you six minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : All right, in a minute I will finish.

Sir, many hon. Members, including our Communist Party friends, are saying that they are for nationalisation. But, what happened after the taking over of the coal ? The coal prices have gone up and it is also not available in the market. So, nationalisation is not the only way out. Of course, we agree and we support the nationalisation, but it is not the only solution. It is the implementation and the machinery which will look after it after the nationalisation, that is important. But that is still under the control of the bureaucracy, dominated by the Government, which is a representative of the big bourgeois and landlords.

Then, I say that immediate steps must be taken to see that the famine stricken people are given adequate supply of cloth and they get relief without any political bias.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now will you please conclude.

Order, Order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI MATISHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): When I rise to speak, I feel I am voicing my feelings on behalf of many women—mothers and sisters—,who have to look after the families and feed their husbands and children. The rise in price of essential commodities like oil, sugar and edible things is not only agitating our minds and the minds of the consumers but making it difficult to make both ends meet and making it difficult to chalk out a plan for running a home. It is exceedingly difficult for a wife to keep on asking from her husband to give more money to run the house. It is also very distressing to ask him, when we know that he cannot add to his income

I feel that we must put the question to ourselves why the prices are rising and what it is that makes them rise. It is only when we do this that we can work out a plan.

I feel that there should be a conference of eminent economists of the country along with the leaders of all parties including the Government so that we can have an open debate to find out the remedy for arresting the price rise, and after a mutual consensus we can come to certain conclusions.

The rise in prices and the difficulties that we have seen are not political issues. I would like to add that this is an issue for all parties; it is a national issue. Everybody is concerned and every mouth is concerned in this. So, I do feel very strongly that we must all get together and find a way out and find out means to arrest the rise in prices.

In foreign countries, we have noticed that the cost of an article, say, of soap, will be the same all over. But here it happens that the price varies from region to region. We must have a national price and every article should have a sort of national price tag, and that can be done by Government in consultation with the producers. A national price structure has got to be built up.

What is true of one commodity can be true of others as well. It may be that this will pinch a few people here and there, but it is bound to benefit the majority. What is important for a country like ours is that the people should be mentally prepared even at a little suffering to a few.

The manner in which prices rise or price-rise takes place in this country can be fully illustrated by just one simple instance. Matches were mentioned last in the budget when Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister. Then, the price of one box of matches was fixed at seven paise. Matches were never mentioned in any subsequent budget. And yet what we have noticed is that the price has risen from seven paise

to ten paise all over India Why is this rise there ? Nobody has asked this question, and no mention of this was made in any speech that the price of matches would also go up, and yet this price rise is there

So, all these things are agitating our minds and the minds of housewives When it happens, it happens in a very queer manner and it just happens This is what is worrying us I feel that we should all get together and try to arrest this rise I would not like to repeat what has been said by my other colleagues, but I do feel that unless constructive actions are taken in this direction, the blackmarketeers and hoarders will continue to bask in the sun

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव और उनके मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि एक गहरे आर्थिक संकट का परिचायक है। सरकार ने गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेते समय यह दावा किया था कि व्यापार के सरकारीकरण से मूल्यों में कमी होगी और उपलब्धि बढ़ेगी। ये दोनों ही उद्देश्य विफल हो गये हैं। पहले जब फसल आती थी तो बाजार में पर्याप्त गेहूं उपलब्ध होता था। इस बार गेहूं उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकता पूरी करने लायक भंडार भी सरकार के पास नहीं है।

14 55 hrs

[SHRI K N TIWARY *in the Chair*]

यह आरोप नितान्त निराधार है कि भारत का किसान राजनैतिक दलों के झगड़ों के कारण अपना गेहूं सरकारी क्रय-केन्द्रों को लाने में संकोच कर रहा है। किसान समझदार है। वह अपने हानि-लाभ को पहचानता है। जब चना, जौ और लाहा बेच कर वह अधिक कीमत पा सकता है, तो जब तक गेहूं को रखने की उसकी शक्ति है, वह तब तक गेहूं को रखने का प्रयत्न करेगा। सरकार लाभप्रद मूल्य दे कर किसान को गेहूं बाजार में लाने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकती है। आखिर सरकार विदेशों से गेहूं खरीदने जा रही है। उस की कीमत विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकानी पड़ेगी। क्या यह देश के ऊपर भार नहीं होगा ? इस लिए किसान को थोड़ा सा अधिक मूल्य देने में सरकार को संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये।

अब लेवी लगाने की बात की जा रही है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि लेवी लगाने का अर्थ होगा किसानों में व्यापक असंतोष पैदा करना, किसान को शासन-तंत्र की दया पर छोड़ना—उस शासन-तंत्र की दया पर, जो भ्रष्ट, अक्षम और असंवेदनशील है। अगर बल-प्रयोग होगा, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ेगी जिसे सरकार के लिए काबू पाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

आज कोयले की चोर-बाजारी का यह हाल है कि अगर फिरोजाबाद में फैक्टरी चलाने वाले कोयले का रेक पा जाते हैं, तो वे उस में फैक्टरी नहीं चलाते हैं, बल्कि वह रेक चोर-बाजार में बेच देते हैं और फैक्टरी चलाने से उन को जितना मुनाफा होता है, उस से ज्यादा मुनाफा कोयले को चोर-बाजार में बेच कर प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। सरकार इस बात का पता लगा सकती है। जब कारखाने नहीं चलेंगे, उत्पादन घटेगा और बाजार में सामान कम आयेगा, फिर मूल्य-वृद्धि को कैसे रोका जा सकता है ?

सरकार केवल अपने अधिकार में नई-नई चीजें लेती जाये, इस से समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। मूल्य-वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए उत्पादन में वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी—उत्पादन में वृद्धि उस की कुंजी है।

जब खाद्य समस्या का सवाल आता है, तो प्रकृति को दोष दे कर सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहती है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पिछले तीन साल से अनाज की फसल घट रही है ? क्यों घट रही है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : खाद नहीं मिलती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देश में खाद की कमी के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य भगवान्।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भगवान् जिम्मेदार है! भगवान् खाद के कारखाने लगायेगा! जो सरकारी कारखाने लगे हैं उन को पूरी क्षमता से भगवान् चलायेगा! भगवान् की लीला विभूति का दर्शन तो हम इस सदन में ही कर सकते हैं!

बिजली की कमी केवल श्रवण के ऊपर दोष डाल कर नहीं समझाई जा सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य कुछ हद तक।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कुछ हद तक मैं मान सकता हूं लेकिन इस हद तक नहीं। आखिर कोयले से बिजली पैदा करने के लक्ष्य क्यों पूरे नहीं किये जा सके? अणु बिजली पैदा करने के जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे वे आज तक पूरे क्यों नहीं हुए?

डालडा का सवाल लीजिए। अच्छा होता अगर विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यहां होते। डालडा की पैदावार गिर गई है। सरकार को जो तेल विदेश से मंगाना चाहिए, उसे मंगाने में सरकार ने देर की। जो तेल आया है उस को देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक ले जाने के लिए परिवहन के साधन नहीं हैं। जहां डालडा खाया जाता है वहां आयातित तेल नहीं है। वह तेल मद्रास में रख दिया गया है जहां खोपरे का या मरुआ का या सिंध का तेल खाया जाता है डालडा नहीं खाया जाता है फलतः डालडा के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, वह नहीं मिलता है।

15 hrs.

आज चीनी दुर्लभ है। गन्ना में चीनी के दर्शन नहीं होते हैं। क्या चीनी मिलों का सरकारीकरण करने से चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी? सरकारीकरण समस्या का हल नहीं है।

सरकार ने सूती धागे का वितरण हाथ में लिया। वितरण की तैयारी नहीं की। लाख मिलों में घोषणा कर दी कि वितरण हम हाथ में ले रहे हैं। मिलों को आदेश नहीं भेजा। मिलों को आदेश पांच दिन बाद भेजा गया। मिलों ने नकली सौदे कर लिए। सारा सूती धागा बेच दिया। राज्य सरकारों से नहीं पूछा गया कि कितना सूती धागा उन को चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि मिलों में सूती धागा पड़ा है, उस का उपयोग हो नहीं रहा है और दूसरी ओर बुनकर बेकार हैं। वह सूती धागे की कमी से गहरे आर्थिक संकट में फंस गए। जहां उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए वहां सरकार उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा पा रही है। जहां वितरण करना चाहिए वहां ठीक वितरण नहीं कर पा रही है। सरकार आर्थिक मोर्चे पर विफल हो गई है।

अगर आप लम्बी दृष्टि से देखें तो हमारे विकास की दर तीन, साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत है, हमारी जनसंख्या ढाई प्रतिशत बढ़ रही है। 1½ प्रतिशत हमारे मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है। किस तरह से हम आर्थिक संकट पर पार पाएंगे? नारों से समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उत्पादन में वृद्धि, वितरण में समानता और उपभोग में संयम इन सिद्धांतों के आधार पर आर्थिक संकट को हल किया जा सकता है।

लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है आवश्यक वस्तुओं का नहीं रेफ्रिजरेटरों का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है एयर कंडीशनर का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। फिएट कार का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। भोग और विलास की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है तेल का उत्पादन घटा है नमक का उत्पादन घटा है मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन घटा है। इन्डस्ट्रियल स्ट्रेमिनेट एक्सपेंशन आफ लक्जरी सेक्टर हो रहा है। देश में एक लक्जरी सेक्टर पैदा हो गया है जो पश्चिम के उन्नत और विकासशील देशों का उपभोग का स्तर हमारे देश में लाना चाहता है। 22 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कंगलों का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। उन्हें टेलीविजन नहीं चाहिए उन्हें रेफ्रिजरेटर की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वह बिना एयर कंडीशनर के भी जिन्दा रह सकते हैं। उन्हें खाने के लिए अनाज चाहिए, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए, बीमारी में दवा और बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कट्रोल करना

चाहती है तो इस लग्जरी सेक्टर पर कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं करती ? मगर लग्जरी सेक्टर पर कंट्रोल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

वितरण में भी समानता लानी पड़ेगी और इस के लिए काले धन की समस्या का हल आप को निकालना होगा।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : तीसरा क्या कहा आप ने ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने कहा उत्पादन में वृद्धि, वितरण में समानता और उपभोग में संयम।.. (व्यवधान) आप का साथ बनने की जरूरत नहीं है। किन्तु उपभोग में संयम करने की जरूरत है वह भी मैं बताऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय, वितरण में समानता इस तरह नहीं हो सकती है ? कंट्रोल लगा कर कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा करके वितरण में समानता नहीं लाई जा सकती। सरकार को अपनी सीमा पहचाननी होगी। इसे लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में चलना है। केवल फेयर प्राइस शाप खोल देना यह इस बात की गारंटी नहीं है कि उस में जो माल मिलेगा वह फेयर प्राइस पर मिलेगा और उसे जो माल मिलेगा वह सचमुच में उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचेगा। आज माल बंदि में ही गायब हो जाता है, रास्ते में ही गायब हो जाता है। चीनी गांव तक नहीं पहुंचती। डीजल के लिए लगी हुई लम्बी लाइन किसानों की आज डीजल्ड प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रही है। इसलिए आप को वितरण की ऐसी व्यवस्था का विकास करना होगा जो आज भारत के मनुष्य की स्थिति नया स्वभाव को ध्यान में रखे और जो लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में सफल हो सके।

तीसरी बात है उपभोग में संयम। संयम का आदर्श ऊपर से रखना होगा। राष्ट्रपति भवन पर खर्चा ज्यादा होता है, पार्लियामेंट पर खर्चा कम होता है। हमारे राज्यपाल किस दशा में रहते हैं ? जो समाज के नेता कहे जाते हैं, क्या वह सादगी और सरलता का आदर्श रख रहे हैं ? क्या हम यह स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं कि भारत में अगर नई अर्थ व्यवस्था आएगी तो उस का आधार अपरिग्रह होगा, संयम नहीं ? अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त करने की हम ने एक भूख जगा दी है। चुनाव में नारे लगा कर हम ने अपेक्षाओं की क्रान्ति पैदा कर दी है। यह क्रान्ति अब नकों में शान्त होने वाली नहीं है। लोगों की जठराग्नि जाग रही है। अभाव ने लोगों को आन्दोलित कर दिया है। इस अवसर पर भी सभी दलों का सहयोग लेकर राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का निर्धारण, उन का कार्यान्वयन, यह सरकार का लक्ष्य नहीं है। जब संकट पैदा हो जाता है तब विरोधी दलों का सहयोग मांगा जाता है। उस का एक ही अर्थ है कि विरोधी दल संकट पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी में भी हिस्सा बटाएं और जनता के सामने भी कुसूरवार बन कर भी खड़े रहें। सरकार को नीतियों के निर्धारण में सहयोग लेना चाहिये। नीतियों के बारे में प्रामाणिक मतभेद भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस स्थिति में यह आरोप लगाना कि किसान अनाज इसलिए नहीं ला रहा है कि भारतीय जनसंघ बात भड़का रहे हैं इस से अधिक हास्यास्पद बात और क्या हो सकती है ? कभी तो कहा जाता है कि जनसंघ के साथ कोई किसान ही नहीं है, जनसंघ का गांवों में कोई काम ही नहीं है। जब अनाज नहीं आता तो आप को किसी बलि के बकरे की जरूरत है और आप भारतीय जनसंघ को बलि का बकरा बनाना चाहते हैं। प्रचार के लिए यह ठीक है। लेकिन इससे बाजार में अनाज आने वाला नहीं है। इस से अभाव की स्थिति दूर होने वाली नहीं है। इस से महंगाई घटने वाली नहीं है।

अगर मूल्यों को स्थिर करना है तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय घाटे की व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करें। बैंकों से नेट क्रेडिट जो लिया गया है वह भी काफी है। वह भी मुद्रा स्फीति करने वाला होगा। उस को भी घटाएं। मनी सप्लाई रेट आफ ग्रोथ से जुड़ा हुआ होना चाहिये। अभी नहीं है। अन्धाधुन्ध हम मनी सप्लाई करते जा रहे हैं। आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए। टैक्स

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लग रहा है। महंगाई असर कर रही है। काले धन को निकालने के लिए हिम्मत के साथ डीमोनेटाइजेशन करना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही भविष्य में काला धन न बने इस के लिए भी देश में वातावरण बनाना आवश्यक है। वांचू कमेटी की सिफारिशों को लागू करिए। प्रत्यक्ष कर की दरें घटाइए। लोगों को बचत के लिए प्रोत्साहन दीजिए। लोगों को पूंजी लगाने के लिए उत्साहित कीजिए। वह अनिश्चितता का वातावरण खत्म होना चाहिए। न यह खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ने देगा न कल कारखाने में लोगों को पूंजी लगाने देगा। सरकारीकरण की तलवार लटका कर लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में आप देश का आर्थिक विकास नहीं कर सकते। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि देश तिराहे पर खड़ा है। यह कुछ वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने का मसला नहीं है कुछ चीजों के अभाव का भी प्रश्न नहीं है। हम तय कर लें किधर जाना है। अगर आप सरकारी व्यापार की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं तो समझ लीजिए उस की चरम परिणति टोटल रेशनिंग में होगी। देयर इज नो हाफ वे हाउस। बीच का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अगर आप टोटल रेशनिंग करना चाहते हैं तो क्या कर के निभा सकते हैं?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण. आप वितरण में समानता चाहते हैं वह किस तरह से करें?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप राजकीय व्यापार हाथ में न लेते तो गेहूं के दाम गिरते और उपभोक्ता को कम कीमत पर गेहूं मिलता। मगर अब मैं वितरण में समानता की बात कर रहा हूं

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण. टेक ओवर का फैसला करने के पहले भी क्या स्थिति थी?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी पहले स्थिति यह थी कि जब फसल आती थी तो दाम गिर जाते थे।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : पहले भी यही स्थिति थी। पहले जब फसल अच्छी थी उस वक्त की यह स्थिति थी। आप का जो सिद्धांत है हम मानते हैं कि वितरण में समानता होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वितरण में समानता कैसे करें यह आप ने नहीं कहा। हम समझना चाहते हैं आप से।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वितरण में समानता सरकारी नियंत्रण से नहीं होगी। सरकारी नियंत्रण से तो माल ही बाजार से गायब हो जायगा। वितरण में समानता कैसे होगी? उस का तरीका यह है कि आप उत्पादन बढ़ाइए और जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, उन के लिए फेयर प्राइस शाप में सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर जरूरत की चीजें देने का प्रबन्ध करें मगर यह दीकर सेक्शन को, गरीब वर्गों को मिलना चाहिये सब को मिलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। और इसीलिए पूरा व्यापार लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आंशिक व्यापार हाथ में लीजिए और उससे मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण कीजिए। एकाधिकार कर के आप निभा नहीं सकते। आप के पास तंत्र नहीं है, आप के पास व्यक्ति नहीं है। देश को संकट में डाल कर आप नई अर्थ व्यवस्था की रचना नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira) Mr Chairman Sir, our present difficulties have arisen on quite of a few counts And we can analyse the various reasons and find the remedies and apply them for reducing the burdens by taking the country out of the present difficulty.

The fundamental reason for the price rise has been the shortage of goods Production in the country has been rather low. These are on account of various reasons—some of them have been natural and some of them could have been avoided if we pursue correct policies Whenever any country has gone in for a certain centralised approach that is faced with difficulties such as ours.

Recently, we had seen West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, a great Socialist, declaring the nationalisation had not been possible in several areas It should be

[SHRI D. D. DESAI]

given up in certain sectors because the free economy has been responsible for increasing the production and reducing costs. That is where the U.S.S.R's economy suffered a set-back. In spite of certain pressures, the present government of West Germany has moved into an economy wherein the private sector has been allowed to have a greater role.

It may go against our presently accepted policies. But, there is no harm in looking at various possibilities because, after all, the experimentation has proved and brought to our attention that presently we have not been able to overcome the difficulties which we had intended to solve. One of the incidents that we know of is cotton yarn. Presently we have with Mills nearly 60 to 70 crores worth of cotton yarn stocks. But, the cloth production by looms has dropped by about 300 million meters during the last one and half months. For instance, one of the reasons is we are not clear as to how much and what counts are required by each of the ultimate user. The requirements in the country have been very wide-ranging and we do not know exactly how to get over the present yarn distribution problems.

Regarding the prices and shortages of agricultural products, we have seen that the farmers had been scared in bringing to the market on two to three counts— one is the ruling price which is very high; they are finding it economical to sell away the goods near those ruling prices. They sell the surplus production to the general public at a higher price than we expect them to do. Food products are not distributed properly. The Government has accepted a certain policy which makes the wheat purchase prices unremunerative to farmers in certain areas. Take for example Gujarat. We have seen that by the actual costing—the price of wheat—to the farmer producer works out to anywhere between Rupees 90 and 100 whereas they are asked to sell it at Rs. 76/- with the result that nothing much has come into the hands of the Government. This is one of our principal difficulties. This can be solved by having different prices for different areas based on the cost of production. There is the question of availability and price of coal. Presently coal is not available in Gujarat and certain industries have closed down. Coal is available at a high price, but not in sufficient quantities. Therefore, we request the Government to consider it seriously and review the different policies adopted in different parts of the world for stabilising the prices and adopt the best possible course which would suit our country. I hold no brief for a particular class or industry or particular sector of the people, but considering the way in which we are being discredited in respect of high prices and shortages, I do desire that we should go in detail into costing of the various aspects of production and availability in plenty. If you have a casual look at the prices of industrial raw materials, many have gone up because of our budgetary policy. This has also resulted in certain price increases, which could have been offset by higher production but higher production is difficult to achieve on account of shortages of power and raw materials.

Only yesterday our Petroleum and Chemicals ministry has given a detailed account of the fertiliser situation. We have low production and high prices due to under-utilisation of capital equipment and certain difficulties in technology. Then there is the question of maintenance, labour relations and certain other issues. These are items which can be looked into by Government and Government can make available larger quantities of fertilisers at reasonable prices. In the last season, we had acute shortage of fertilisers in Gujarat. The price was fantastic but still the farmers bought it at that price thinking that they would be

[SHRI D. D. DESAI]

able to make good the amount by getting higher prices for their produce. Further, when enquiries were make from the Central Government, all were told that fertilisers were being sent out of Gujarat because there were strikes in various fertiliser plants like Durgapur etc and fertilisers should be distributed on an all-India basis The penalty for a regional mistake or regional political or labour disturbance should be incorporated for that area Why should Gujarat suffer on account of difficulties created by certain other States? The politicians in those areas would only learn if they face the difficulties cerated by them We were allotted a very small quantity of fertilisers The result was production of foodgrains and other produce in Gujarat suffered We can enumerate any number of examples like this Our request is that there should be a certain amount of development only after creating a certain amount of confidence The nationalisations which we have undertaken so far particularly in certain areas should have brought better results, but they have not brought the expected results yet For that whether we are moving in the right direction whether we have to make some changes, etc is of course our responsibility and hence bring to the notice of Government

The further expenditure of Rs 150 crores which has come on account of the Pay Commission's Report and the inflationary pressure due to deficit financing are also creating certain difficulties In future, Government should decide not to spend any money which has not a corresponding return, not in terms of notional goods or notional services but in terms of intrinsic goods which can be measured either by tonnage or any such other measure Otherwise, the payment we make does not have a corresponding supply and the goods being limited, money supply being made, naturally under the ordinary rule of economics, prices shoot up. This should be looked into and avoided.

The power supply position has added to the reduction of supply of goods There has been the problem of maintenance of power plant and supply of required power machinery and equipments from indigenous plants for new installed capacity. Added to this there was a certain resistance to importing power plants and equipment.

On the whole, we find that the power cuts have created a certain drop in total availability of goods and services This, could be made up in course of time The prevent difficulty we do expect to overcome by the end of the current year's monsoon But, should the monsoon fail or not come up to our expectations we have to be ready for another year of shortages and suffering That is why I am mentioning this although from our angle it is not absolutely pleasant or totally in keeping with our past thinking In that case we have to see that the situation is handled in a manner which would not create further difficulties to the people at large Because, we know for certain that the hardship is real the prices have gone up and the availability has been reduced All these difficulties could be overcome only by creating confidence among the people, make them work for greater availability by further production and supply of goods, and also by providing them new manufacturing facilities and certain policies which would result in the increased production

I may inform my hon friend from the Marxist Communist Party, who spoke earlier, that so far as USSR is concerned, it is facing a still worse situation. So also our friends in China Both these countries have followed a policy which has resulted in acute scarcity. Recently they bought four lakh tonnes of butter from the West European countries on top

of other food items which they have purchased. Recently, they signed a huge contract for setting up several fertilizer factories on a turn-key basis by West European and American interests. The people associated with USSR, who are always talking about nationalisation, are the people who have gone in for the biggest deal with the private sector petroleum companies, which involves oil and gas production also. Therefore, where our economy is involved, where the condition of the people is involved, we should try to see that pragmatism is not overlooked.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : Mr Chairman, Speaking on this debate I would like to express the views of my party on the rise in prices of essential commodities. The ruling party, in spite of their powerful governmental machinery, have not been able to control the rise in prices of essential commodities and so our country has been passing through a very difficult period. Even though the Government have been saymg that they have taken effective measures to check the rise in prices every year we see that just on the eve of the presentation of the budget the prices of all commodities go up. In the case of some commodities, they just disappear from the market and reappear only after the budget is presented, and that too at a higher price, and thus enable the trader to make a lot of money. I want to quote a small line. Brooke said : "Men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever" I hope the Government is not following the same meaning, because the prices have been going up and coming down but still they have the machinery to give us some answer. Whether we are satisfied or not we have to keep quiet. This price rise of essential commodities does not concern only the ruling party, it concerns every one in this country. I would like to quote some of the newspaper reports from 8-5-1973 to 15-5-1973:

Gram flour price rise in Delhi.

Groundnut price hit new height in Bombay.

Sharp rise in price of edible oil in Delhi.

Groundnut price sky rocket in Delhi.

Vanaspati in short supply Price spurt in Delhi.

Rice, Kablgram, Sugar price gallop in New Delhi market No Dalda, no Rath.

All these essential commodities are not available in the market and if they are available in the market, the price is so high that a common man and the middle class man cannot affort to buy this with the poor salary that he gets. So, the Finance Minister is involved in this. The Finance Minister in his reply might say that these are the signs of economic stability of Indian markets. He may also add that there should be a strong consumer resistance movement in India It is just like the ruling party saying that a strong opposition strengthens democracy.

Without organising an effective and ever alert distributing machinery, Government have taken over the whole-sale trade in food grains There is a very good saying in Tamil that before the elephant is cited, the tinkling sound of bell is heard. The Central Government, before they had a complete take over, have been tom-tomming all over for quite some time and when this whole-sale trade was taken over, the whole-sale traders, the retail traders, were all prepared and on the day of take over there was nothing in the market.

I come to one of the essential commodities vanaspati. While the controlled price of vanaspati is around Rs. 5,800 a ton, the price of raw oil which is the primary component for the manufacture of vanaspati is Rs. 7,880 per ton During the last week, on the raw oil there was no control and naturally, it was quoted higher than vanaspati. That is why the vanaspati price has gone up very high

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

Coming to sugar, now-a-days, the price of sugar has gone up very high in the open market. The Government price of sugar is low. But that is not available to the people. The hon. Minister of State, Prof. Sher Singh, said in the Lok Sabha on 10th May:

> "There was no proposal for increasing sugar quota for ration card holders. But they would continue to get a maximum of 1 kilo per month per person or a minimum of 1 kilo per family, both in cities and in rural areas."

With 1 kilo of sugar, do you think that a family can manage? We have again gone back to the old days of issuing coupon cards as was done during the Second World War. For the supply of essential commodities, a family used to have a coupon card. It was very difficult for them to get their needs.

Coming to *desi* wheat, it was selling at Rs 105 to Rs. 125 per quintal on May 8, 1973. It is much more than the ceiling price fixed, an increase of Rs. 25 to 50. As regards *basmati* rice, it was selling at Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per quintal, an increase of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The fixing of export target of 30,000 tonnes of superior *basmati* rice contributed greatly to this increase.

The wholesale price index shows a rise of more than 60 per cent over the year. This is the highest rate of inflation for any twelve month's period so far. How can prices be expected to come down when the Government themselves continue to add to the cause of inflation? In 1971-72 and in 1972-73, the money supply increased by Rs. 2129 crores, that is, nearly about 30 per cent increase in 1969-70 and 1970-71, the money supply increased by Rs. 2240 crores. How did this happen? During 1971-72 and 1972-73, the bank credit to the Government has gone up by Rs. 2297 crores.

The very fact that the Government have thought about needbase minimum wage during the Fifth Plan shows the plight of People on account of steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. It has come to an extent that the housewives of Delhi are agitating over it. Here is the news-item that I quote :

> "Over 60,000 of Delhi housewives association today protested against the rise in prices of essential commodities, irregular supply of ration and inferior quantity of grains and edible oil sold in market. So, they were angry and upset that the Government had not taken note of the price resistence scheme. Some of them threatened to demonstrate outside the Prime Minister's House."

During the last elections, it was the housewives who gave them the maximum number of vote. It has come to an extent that they themselves are getting agitated. The rise in prices of essential commodities is the concern of everyone of us.

The day before yesterday, the Executive Councillor of Delhi, Shri O.P. Behl, visited many fair price shops where he could not find any foodgrains. But we are told by the Ministry of Agriculture that every fair price shop is supplied with sufficient quota of foodgrains. I do not know whom to believe the Executive Councillor or the Minister. I would like the Minister to tell us whom we are to take in confidence....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Behl himself has contradicted that statement.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: The other day I happened to pass through Kotla-Mubarakpur. There was a long queue waiting for foodgrains....

MR CHAIRMAN : Everybody knows about the queue.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: This incident, I personally saw. Naturally I would like to express my feelings on that

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akole) You conclude with some suggestions

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR. More than my suggestion, the eminent people that the Government have in their machinery should sit together and find a solution to check the price rise and also ensure proper distribution of essential commodities in this country I do not think any other suggestion is valid here

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) चेयरमैन साहब आज निहायत जरूरी मसले पर हम बहस करने के लिये बैठे हैं। मैं तो एक ही बात कहना हूं कि कीमतें जो हैं इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बढ़ रही हैं, और कौमी तौर पर हमें इस बात का लेना चाहिये। यह नेशनल कंसर्न है, यह किसी एक का नहीं, और अगर यहां यह कहा जाये कि जब अच्छी बात हो तो हमें पूछते नहीं, जब बुरी बात हो तो हमें पूछते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यह सवाल एक पार्टी का नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि कीमतें जो बढ़ रही हैं उनको कहीं अरेस्ट किया जाये। यह जो स्कैयर पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, इस जगह पर नहीं बल्कि बाहर देहात में, कस्बों में हर जगह पर कि भंडार हमारे खाली हैं अनाज मिल नहीं रहा है क्या होगा ? कीमतें और बढ़ेंगी आया इससे कीमतें नीचे लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जो ऐसे ख्यालात का इजहार सारी जगह किया जा रहा है इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस तरह से आप क्राइसेस को और बढ़ायेंगे।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि जब आप कहते हैं तो तामीरी नुक्ताचीनी करके सरकार को कोई सुझाव दें। जो स्टेप्स सरकार ले और उनके लेने में, आपकी मदद से वह तय कर पाये कि हम प्राइसेस को कैसे नीचे ला सकें। और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि विरोधी दल के लोग इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

एक ही जगह पर कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं, मेरे पास 9 मुल्कों की कौस्ट आफ लिविंग है सभी जगह कास्ट बढ़ी है। जापान, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन पाकिस्तान, अमरीका कनाडा, वेस्ट जर्मनी, इन सबमें कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। यह नहीं है कि अकेला हिन्दुस्तान ही इस की जद में आया है। यह ठीक है कि ज्यादा है। डेवलपिंग इकानामी में बहुत कुछ यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि कीमतें बढ़ती हैं। ये ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं, इसको रोकने की बात होनी चाहिये। इसमें कई दो राय नहीं हैं। सरकार भी यही चाहती है। आपका इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। इनफ्लेशन ज्यादा बढ़ा है। यहां तक डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का ताल्लुक है सरकार ने पिछले प्लान के मुकाबले में इस साल इसको घटाया है कम किया है। इस बजट में भी इसको कम करने की कोशिश की है। यह अलग बात है कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की वजह से कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा तनख्वाह देनी पड़ेगी और उसकी वजह से डिफिसिट बढ़ेगा। लेकिन सरकार ने इसको कम करने की अथक कोशिश की है। और भी कई मैजर्स सरकार ने लिये हैं इनकम टैक्स वगैरह के लिहाज से, इसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये। कुछ तो हम आगे बढ़े हैं, इसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये। सरकार नीयतन इसको करना चाहती है इसको हमें मानना चाहिये। रफ्तार के बारे में मतभेद हो सकता है। उसका मैं मानता हूं कि तेज करना चाहिये। लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कोई स्टेप सरकार ने नहीं लिये हैं या बिल्कुल सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है।

हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं दुनिया भर में वैड वैदर रहा है। यू एस एस आर को भी बीस मिलियन टन गल्ला बाहर से खरीदनी पड़ी है, चीन ने भी ली है। कम्पैरेटिवली स्टेटमेंट मैं नहीं देना चाहता हूं लेकिन यह सही बात है कि

[श्री हरबारा सिंह]

वहां भी कमी पैदा है। फिर जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है हमारी पापुलेशन बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। 1961 और 1971 के बीच में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ी है। दस बारह करोड़ बढ़ गई है। हर साल हम एक नया आस्ट्रेलिया बना लेते हैं। पापुलेशन का कोई जिक्र नहीं करता है। इसको सीमित करना चाहिये, इस पर रोक लगानी चाहिये, इसके बारे में कोई तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिये। पापुलेशन बढ़ती जाए और हम यह कहते जाएं कि उसमें कोई खास फर्क नहीं पड़ता है तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

पीछे जो लड़ाई हुई उसके नासूर भी हम पर है। बंगला देश के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन हम सबका टोटल खर्च जो हुआ है उसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये। अगर आप कहें कि कोई असर नहीं हुआ है तो यह गलत होगा हम पर इस सबका गहरा असर हुआ है।

जो दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं उनका भी जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूं। 14 परसेंट रूरल साइट में और 21 परसेंट अरबन साइट में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका 60 परसेंट फूडग्रेन परचेज हो जाता है। आपने 1972-73 यानी पिछले साल के इकोनोमिक सर्वे में यह कहा है कि राजस्थान में ज्यादा अनाज हुआ और उसकी वजह से हम कमी को काफी हद तक मेक अप कर पाए। बारिश होने के वजह से राजस्थान में काफी अनाज पैदा हुआ। फिर सूखा पड़ा तो अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ। तो यह जो चीज है यह तो कुदरत के हाथ में है, हमारे हाथ में नहीं है। लेकिन मैं सजेशन देना चाहता हूं कि जो एसेंशल कमोडिटीज हैं उनका बफर प्राडक्शन होना चाहिये और बीज आफ प्राडक्शन जो है उनका खास ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। दूसरी चीज रिसर्च की है। न्यू स्ट्रेन जो खाद के हैं वे मार्किट में नहीं आप पाए हैं। जो बीज हम मार्केट में देते हैं वह तीन साल के बाद एनजास्ट हो जाता है और उसकी यील्ड कम हो जाती है। इस वास्ते आपको रिसर्च के काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये और नए नए स्ट्रेन लाने चाहिये ताकि लोगों को फायदा हो सके और पैदावार बढ़ सके। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां तक इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है आप बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स को छोड़ सकते हैं लेकिन फास्ट गिविंग रिजल्ट देने वाली स्कीमों को आपको हाथ में लेना चाहिये। ट्यूब वैल्स तथा दूसरी छोटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए आप ज्यादा रुपया रखें। बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स के नाम पर आप फौरी तौर पर मुश्किलात को उबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने एमरजेंसी प्रोग्राम को हाथ में लिया। जिन स्टेट्स को आपने रुपया दिया उन्होंने वह रुपया अपने नार्मल बजट में ही खर्च कर दिया और स्पेशल प्रोग्राम के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया। इसलिए आपको इस तरह का पैसा उन स्टेट्स को देना चाहिए इंसेंटिव के तौर पर जो इस पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल करके आपकी पैदावार ज्यादा करके दे सकें। जो स्टेट्स आइडल इस तरह के करके दिखाएं उनको भी अगर आप मदद देंगे तो इससे आपको ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी।

जो प्राब्लिम्स हैं उनको आपको इनपुट्स के लिंक करना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए आपको पांच साल के लिए प्लान सामने रखना होगा। एक दो साल अगर आप रखेंगे तो बात नहीं बनेगी। लोगों को पता होना चाहिए पहले से प्रोग्राम के बारे में। खाद की कीमत के बारे में भी उनको अभी से पता चल जाना चाहिए क्योंकि साइलिंग अब शुरू हुआ है और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार करने के लिए इंसेंटिव मिल सके। प्राइसिस के बारे में आपको कोई लांग रेंज पालिसी अख्तियार करनी होगी। लोग इंतजार करते रहे कि इस साल उनको खरीफ की क्या कीमत मिलेगी और दूसरी फसलों की क्या मिलेगी तो इससे पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। इसके बारे में पहले से ही घोषणा होनी चाहिये।

इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर नहीं है लेकिन उसके काफी डिसप्यूट्स पड़े हुए हैं और उनको वह हल करे। सैकड़ों की तादाद में वे हैं। बिजली

के, सभी के पड़े हुए हैं। इनको वे खत्म करें, तब प्रोग्रेस तेजी से हो सकेगी।

कारखानों में जो कैपेसिटी है उसके फुल यूटिलाइजेशन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, सेंट पर सेंट यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसटी का होना चाहिये। वनस्पति में चालीस परसेंट कैपेसेटी अनयूटिलाइज्ड है। इसलिए तो हम टेक ओवर करने को कहते हैं। जो कैपेसिटी का फुल यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं करते हैं उनको आप काबू में करें। रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, तालिम, बुढ़ापे की-पेंशन वगैरह मुहैया करना यही तो सोशलिज्म है। इस ओर आपके कदम तेजी से उठने चाहियें।

फेयर प्राइस शाप्स जिस तरह से इस वक्त चल रही है इनके इक्विटेबल तकसीम कभी नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि एक दुकानदार जिसके पास अपना भी सामान है और वही आपने फेयर प्राइस शाप भी खोल रखी है तो वह फेयर प्राइस शाप नहीं है। हाउस वाइव्ज अगर सारे के सारे काम को लेने को तैयार हो तो उनको आप दें। जहा पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने की, प्राफीटीयरिंग करने की, माल को छिपाने की गुजाईश हो सकती है, वहां आप इसको खत्म कर दें। आपको पता चल सकना चाहिये कि कितना स्टाक किसके पास है और वह किस ढग से इसको तकसीम कर रहा है। जिस तरह से आपने इस वक्त फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोल रखी है उन से इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नही होगा।

लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में हमारी अपेक्षा से कम प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। उसकी तरफ भी बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। बेयर निसेसीटीज आफ लाइफ की जो कमी है वह इसलिये भी है कि जो हमारी कैपेसिटी है उसको हम पूरा यूटिलाइज नही कर रहे है। इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

मैं कुछ सजैशज देना चाहता हू। फूडग्रेन स्पेकुलेटर्ज, प्राफिटियर्स, ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स तथा एटी सोशल एलीमेंटस की तरफ आप खास तवज्जह दें, उनके साथ फर्म हैन्ड से डील करे।

एनएकाउंटिंग नमी भी बढ़ा हुआ है, उसको आप बाहर लाए। पैरेलल इकोनोमी इस वक्त चल रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ कोई और भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बना हुआ है जो पैरेलल इकोनोमी चला रहा है। उससे भी ज्यादा मजबूत वह इकोनोमी है जो आपकी है। इस दीवार को आप तोडें। यह ठीक है कि इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट में आप एमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं। लेकिन स्ट्रीजेंट एक्शन आप में और रास्ते को आप साफ करें। जो ब्लेक का पैसा है उसको भी आप बाहर निकालें। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आपकी इकोनोमी जितनी चाहे सोशलिस्टिक हो, उस पर वह असर अदाज होता रहेगा।

इस दीवार को तोड़ने की अजहद ज्यादा जरूरत है।

एक प्राइस बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए, जो इस बात पर नजर रखे कि चीजो की कीमतों में कब फलक्चुएशन होता है।

जो बेयर नेसिसीटीज आफ लाइफ है, जो चीजे रोजाना काम में आती हैं, उन पर टैक्स नही लगाया जाना चाहिए, या कम से कम टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए।

जहा तक हो सके, डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग को एवायड करने की जरूरत है।

सिवाये डिफेंस के जितना भी नान-डेवेलपमेंट खर्चा है, उसको बन्द करना चाहिए। मास कनजम्पसन के चीजो के प्रोडक्शन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिए?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know on a debate such as this, at what point one can start castigating the Government, if unless one were to ask what is the function of Government ?

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI (Balrampur) : If you do not know any thing, then you please sit down.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : (श्रीनगर) यह मेम्बर हैं या चौकीदार ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have just heard an extremely intelligent remark, which I am sure will contribute to the debate. I request the Finance Minister to take it down verbatim. What is the purpose of this Government ? I do not think that this Government is quite sure in its mind why it has been elected to these Benches. The purpose of Government is to provide law and order-that is the first charge. The purpose of Government is to maintain the price line--that is the second charge. Would you say that this Government has succeeded on either of these scores ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Only on lathi it has succeeded :

SHRI PILOO MODY : And, therefore, I would have to come to the sad conclusion that this Government must go. I do not care where it goes. The fact of the matter is that it must go. Whether it is sent out by the people, whether it is sent out by these very people here, whether it disappears or whether it evaporates overnight-it makes no difference. This Government must go because it has failed. Why do prices go up ? Do you think that this is a natural phenomena ? You have all manner of arguments advanced that money supply is going up all over the place and prices are bound to go up all over the world. Therefore, it must go up here also. Is that any consolation to the man who has no food ? All manner of other arguments are advanced that this is a natural phenomena. We are given the name of all the countries of the world Japan. Australia, New Zealand, Togo, Liberia, Egypt-where the prices have gone up. As if the prices have gone up there, they must go up here also. What sort of arguments are these ? The fact of the matter is prices are going up in this country, in our country, that is India, is wholly unconscionable and it is a direct result of Government failure. And, Therefore, this Government must go.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sooner it goes the better.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, on numerous occasions I have tried to impress on the Finance Minister in this House-although I do not expect others to absorb anything, but, at least, I expect the Finance Minister to do so—that there are certain reasons why the prices are going up. And, those reasons must be brought under control. It is no use the Finance Minister coming to us year after year when the budget is placed before the House, and saying 'I could not have had it this year because we had to look after the refugees, the next year, we had to look after the drought, and the year before we had to look after the war and the year before that something else, and so on. They will have to do it. The next year they will find something else they will have do and the year after yet something else. This should be part of the normal process of a nation maturing. Therefore, it must be included in the budgetary provisions, and there must be that much cushioning. But in their budget they do not have that, and the reason why they do not have that cushion is that their policies are wrong and they have left no cushioning in their economic policies at all. I shall come to that later if I have the time.

But, first of all, they must eschew deficit financing, not juggle it, but eschew it. On the last occasion when Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan presented the budget, he juggled with deficit financing. I said it then and I am repeating it now that the deficit is not going to be Rs. 80 crores but it is going to be between Rs. 400 and 500 crores, and I do not know how he is going to square that hole. But this is basically what is going to happen. He cannot go on printing notes against which there is neither goods nor gold.

Therefore, if he goes on working the press in Nasik he will find that the prices will keep on going up. Therefore, either he has to mobilise more resources or he has to cut down the expenditure or if necessary even the development expenditure. But why should the development expenditure be cut? They do not need to cut down the development expenditure. As a matter of fact, it is possible to spend considerably more Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 2000 crores more on development expenditure if only this Government were to come clean and face the reality, and the reality is that they are not taxing where taxes can be paid but they are taxing where taxes can not be paid.

On the last occasion and on the previous occasion, I had suggested to the Finance Minister how he could mobilise at least Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 crores worth of more resources. He can do it from the import licences. He insist that the public sector performs. There is no short-cut. He is not going to get money like manna from heaven, unless they are prepared to work. But nobody is here prepared to work. They will not eschew deficit financing. They will not take a rational attitude towards taxes. The taxation today has so become that the black money is going on increasing; it is today seven times the size of the original economy and it will go on increasing.

Another Bill is on the anvil, and I wish godpseed to that Bill. But after that Bill is passed, the black money economy not seven times but fifteen times the size of the official economy. There are no shortcuts to this. They have to take nature into confidence. The trouble is that they do not even take each other into confidence. Are they going to take nature into confidence ? The fact of the matter is that unless they use the human resources such as they have here and otside for the benefit of the country, unless they use the natural resources and in fact nature itself, they are not going to get anything.

There is the question of shortages. Why are the shortages there? Why is production not up? It is because on the one hand they have nationalisation which seems to be the mantra that solves all problems. They say, this is not working, so, nationalise it, that is not working, so take it over. How many times have I heard it? Even on this very day I have heard Member after Member getting up and saying, nothing happens over there, so take it over. Is there some sense? Is there some logic in this? Can they prove one single thing that this Government has taken over and thereafter has made successful? And yet this is the answer supplied by elected representatives of the people. Imagine what sort of an unintelligent society we are going to create if we cannot even correlate reality with the mantras that we have learnt to speak from day to day?.

They cannot govern like this. Government is a serious business, and they cannot govern with mantras. They have got to work and work hard; only then can they produce results. What is this debate? Every three or four weeks? There is a further spirt in prices, and there is a further demand for an increase in wages and there is further demand for a greater debate.

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And we will go on debating the subject time after time after time. Nothing is going to come out of it. You have got to work and work, and work means accepting realities and not working by slogans.

You just heard a very brave Sardar. When something good happens for him, he wants to take all the credit for it and credit for his party. When something goes wrong, he says it is a national problem.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

He is not the only one guilty of this. When the Finance Minister gets up to reply to this debate, he will say: 'I have no doubt that this is a very serious problem. But I want you to look upon it as a national problem and we must all work towards its solution'. But when it comes to listening, he will listen, I do not know to whom. I do not know who he listens to or whose advice he takes. Does he take the advice of his economic advisers? Does he take the advice of his colleagues? Or does he just do what he is told? I do not know what happens. But I know one thing, that he does not take my advice. And that is why his party and his government in this country is in this sorry state of affairs. This may sound very arrogant to him and he can laugh at it. I do not mind. But the fact of the matter is that till you learn the hard realities of the situation, you are not going to be able to grapple with the problem. One has to learn the realities abroad and one has to learn the realities at home also. We have accepted the reality that we got less votes that you did. But you have accepted the reality that unless you follow our ideas, there is no future for this country.

Therefore, you have to come down to earth and start evaluating each circumstance and try to use whatever instruments you have to deal with it. Take, for instance, the members of your party. How many people's brains do you pick? Take the people in your offices, in your secretariats. How many people's brains do they pick? Look at the Planning Commission staffed with people.

But how are appointments made in this country? Not on considerations of merit, not on considerations of anything but this that 'after all, he is my man, he is my relative, he is my brother-in-law, she is my sister-in-law'. This is the way this country works. The Public Service Commissions are there only in name nowadays. It is the nominees of these Ministers that get appointed. What sort of government are you going to have on this basis? No body can honestly go and find a job for himself any more. He should have a letter of recommendation. If he cannot get it from Shri Chavan, he goes and gets it from Shri Vajpayee, if he cannot from Shri Vajpyee, he goes to Shri Shamim; and as a last resort, he may even go to Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Not to Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the way any man can get a job in this country. Where will you get the skills, the expertise, the fearlessness of people to give you advice without fear or favour? Who in the Planning Commission is going to tell Shri Chavan, 'Look here, what you have been thinking of is a lot of hog wash. You have to change your ideas completely'. No body dare do that.

This is your problem which you alone can solve. How will you give these people, these pusillanimous people, the courage to come out and give you the right advice? This is the problem you and your colleagues suffer from and this is a problem which only you can solve by yourselves.

In 12 years now, between 1956 and 1966, and....

MR CHAIRMAN : His time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You are not interested in all these details? If I do not tell him, who will?

In these 12 years, from 1956 to 1966, the prices went up by 80 per cent. Do you think at any point of time, Government stopped and said 'Let us take stock of the situation'? No. Between 1966 and 1973 the prices went up by another 66 per cent. How long do you think, knowing the economy of our country and particularly the rural economy of our where the absorption

is so marginal, can one sustain the increase of prices by 60, 70 and 80 per cent every decade? It is just not possible. You are driving yourself into a hole from which you cannot extricate yourself unless you take a grip of the situation. Believe me it does not take long to control prices; believe me it is in a matter of months that we can control the prices, but you will have to give up your mantras; you will have to give up your long-cherished slogan. You will have even to rewrite your manifesto. The important thing is to help the country and not say that we have a great manifesto. The important thing is people, and not merely policies.

Look at your Planning Commission. The argument that we have had with the Planning Commission for the last 15 years is that it is not planning for the people; it is planning for some abstract dogma or some abstract statistics. And this is the result; 80 per cent increase in one decade and 66 per cent in the other. "All over the world" is the excuse they make as to what is happening. Are other people all over the world as unhappy and deprived as they are in India? How can you possibly say that you can compare the situation as it exists in India with that obtaining in any place in the world? Not even with Pakistan; the most shameful thing in the world is that even the condition there is infinitely better than it is here. Have they not been to a war? Do they not have these problems of drought and scarcity and other things that we suffer from?

AN HON. MEMBER : America.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who is that with America on his mind? I hope he has been reading America recently, and I hope that he has learnt something from what is happening on the issue called Watergate. It is only in a robust system like that that those who have enjoyed more power than Mr. Chavan has had can be put up before a grand jury and be sent to jail, including the President who is being impeached or at least threatened with impeachment. It is only in a robust system like that where all these can happen, all on the initiative of two journalists. He has to learn a little about America.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Now come back to your original speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will, if you come back to your original interruption.

Now, the other argument is that prices go up in a developing economy. We have heard this; controls are necessary in a developing economy. Of course controls are necessary in the developing economy, and many more controls are necessary in a developed economy. That is the truth of it. Not that if we were more developed there will be less control. But because we are not as developed, that is why you have to have less control. This is the logic of the statement. But you have got your *mantra*.

The third thing that has been the reality that one has to face is that in our country, out of your income, the major part of the budget goes into food. Where the major part goes into food, the Government must drop everything else and see that there is plenty of food around; not take over the distribution. Just see that enough is produced. What is difficult about producing food? If you were keen about producing food, you have to increase the irrigated acreage in this land. Sardar Sahab talked about irrigation. Do you know that our entire future revolves around that one word 'irrigation'? Not large projects but minor irrigation; water conservation, to use a more scientific term. Water conservation is the problem of India and water conservation does not even appear as an item in the budget in India. It does not even appear as an item or a chapter in the Planning Commission reports. Water

[Shri Piloo Mody]

conservation is what the Government of India should be thinking of. If it wants to stabilise the prices, if it wants to improve the conditions of the country, if it wants to build up prosperity of the country, it is through water conservation. Therefore, on this occasion, Mr. Chavan, I leave you with this thought: water conservation. What are you doing about water conservation? You attack that problem from today on, and within six months you will have no shortage at least of food in this country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Our friend Mr. Piloo Mody has made a scathing attack against the Government. Everybody knows the philosphy of Mr. Piloo Mody. The phenomenon of rising prices had been explained by my friends already. In a developing country it is a continuous process. But the Government can control the price of certain essential commodities. Unfortunately in this country the entire economy is based on a system which is controlled by certain vested interests. These factors are contributing to the rise in prices. The position has been explained by the Government. The rising prices are mainly due to the drought situation prevalent in the country in a situation of developing economy. But other factors are substantially contributing to the rise in prices. For the last six months we have been observing the trend of rising prices of essential commodities. This has been creating even a law and order situation. Mr. Mody has not mentioned it in his speech but he has only castigated the Government and said that there was a law and order situation caused by the shortage of foodgrains. He did not refer to the vested interests. This shortage is not only artificial, it has been invented by certain persons in this country to see that the Government is scuttled and its progressive policies are pushed back. My friends referred to the working of the public sector undertakings. They are still at the mercy of a few individuals who are holding up the raw materials needed by them. The power shortage and the rising prices are due to the international reactionary forces of imperialism who want that our progressive policies should be scuttled. Our country is not self-sufficient in food, kerosene oil and other things. The vested interests outside are holding the business monopolys in oil, petroleum and chemical products and our vested interests are playing into the hands of those outside factors to see that international prestige that has been enhanced by our Prime Minister is scuttled internally. It is not that we have come out with only popular slogans. We wanted to implement it with all seriousness, the programme of taking over foodgrains and essential commodities. Because some parties have organised bandhs in many towns, life has been paralysed and people could not get the food articles. It has been done by the big business houses and merchants in various cities and towns.

Merchants in various towns have been continuously attacking the progressive policy of this Government. Not only the internal factor but also the outside factor has contributed to this price rise. I would like the Government not to sit in judgment over this but they should see that these policies are implemented fully in this country. I quite appreciate the legislation that has been brought forward by the Government. This should be implemented immediately and it should not at any cost be delayed.

So far as black money is concerned, I know that it is this which runs a parallel economy in this country. In six month's time the black money may be doubled. It is this which has contributed to the rise in price in this country. The people who have amassed wealth heavily are playing fraud on the people. I would like to quote what has appeared in a certain international bulletin. This is what has appeared. I quote:

'These big houses' are playing fraud. In India, 40% of the fraud is played by the business classes. The increase here is more than in other countries. That is the situation so far as our country is concerned. These vested interests who are playing this fraud are more clever and more intelligent that they try to see that our national economy is paralysed completely. That is how the Opposition Parties have been criticising the Government in all the issues. Have they taken any steps on any of the issues? Is anybody going to support the national policy which our Government have adopted in the matter of wholesale takeover of trade in foodgrains? Some of the Members on the Opposition side are opposing the wholesale trade takeover by Government. I am asking Mr. Mody to answer this question as to what he is doing in this regard. Is he trying to tell the people how this parallel economy is working in this country? Under whose control is it working? That is most important. It is this which has been creating this situation in this country. For that I am asking our Government for the last six months to take over all those things. But, our Government had been sitting over the matter so long. I was asking the Government to take stock of this situation to see that these looters and hoarders are completely controlled by them. I am asking our Government to take stringent action against those people and penahse those who are working against the common people's interests. It is the common people who are suffering consequent upon the rise in prices. Our Government is sleeping over the matter. They are not taking any action against the hoarders and blackmarketeers. I would like to tell here that even in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh not a single blackmarketeer or hoarder or looter has been arrested. No action has also been taken against them for the past six months or so. It is the very people who are creating this situation in our country. If an improvement has to be made in our economic position, then production should be increased. We had been told that failure of rains was the only contributory reason for this spiralling of prices. India is a vast country wherein, for the last 25 years or so, some areas or others are affected by chronic droughts. Our Government ought not have delayed taking a serious action in regard to implementation of certain irrigation projects. Had they taken up certain irrigation projects earlier, then they would have controlled the rise in prices of foodgrains by increasing our food production.

I would like the Government to see to it that the entire essential commodities in addition to foodgrains should be taken over by them so that they are able to control the rise in prices of essential commodities and bring down the price rise immediate y.

श्री नानूभाई एन० पटेल (बलसार) : सभापति महोदय, प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार सेन्टर में भी है और बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में भी है। पिछली बार जब एसेम्बली के एलेक्शन्स हुए थे इस देश में तो उस समय यह कहा गया था कि सेन्टर में जिस पार्टी की सरकार होगी उसी पार्टी की सरकार यदि स्टेट्स में भी होगी तो इससे देश का कारोबार बड़ा अच्छा चलेगा। लोगों ने इस बात पर विश्वास किया और बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार बनी। सेन्टर के साथ-साथ स्टेट्स में भी उनका होल्ड रहा लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : आप को जलन क्यों होती है ?

श्री नानूभाई एन० पटेल : हम को जलन इस लिए होती है कि लोगों की हालत क्या हो गई है। हालत यह है कि 72 से 73 में फूडग्रेन्स की प्राइसेज सौ प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं। मैं अपने यहां की एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूं। 72 में हल्की ज्वार का भाव 15 रुपये था जो कि अब 30 रुपये हो गया है और अच्छी ज्वार का भाव 40 रुपये है। वैसे ही गए साल बाजरा का भी भाव 15 रुपये था लेकिन इस साल 30,

[श्री नानू भाई एम० पटेल]

32 और 35 रुपये हो गया है। गेहूं का भी यही हाल है जितने भी फूडग्रेंज थे उनके भाव डबल हो गए हैं। हमारे गुजरात में 90% लोग ग्राऊंड नट आयल इस्तेमाल करते हैं। गए साल हमारे यहां गुजरात में ग्राउण्ड नट आयल का भाव साढ़े तीन और चार रुपया था लेकिन इस वक्त उसका भाव 9 रुपये किलो है। हमारे यहां गुजरात के जो फूड मिनिस्टर हैं वे जब कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं थे तो डिमांस्ट्रेशन लगाते थे, मोर्चे ले जाते थे और कहते थे कि गवर्नमेंट को रिजाइन करना चाहिए लेकिन अब क्या स्थिति है? जो लोग चीनी मागने जाते हैं उनको गोली मिलती है। जो अनाज मागने जाते हैं उनको गोली मिलती है अब तेल का भाव 9 रुपये किलो हो गया है लेकिन वह चुप-चाप बैठे हैं। तो यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बिल्कुल असफल रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट का वहा पर यह हाल है। यहा से यह आदेश देना चाहिए कि आपको जो पोर्टफोलियो दिया उसमें आप नाकामयाब हुए और अगर आप सेल्फ-रेस्पेक्ट चाहते हैं तो फौरन रिजाइन करना चाहिए। लेकिन क्यो रिजाइन करेंगे? ऐसा मौका फिर कहा मिलता है।

16·23. Hrs.

(SHRI S. A. KARDAR *in the Chair*)

यहा पर, जब मानसून फेल्योर हुई तो हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर सभी कहते थे कि हमारे पास 90 लाख टन अनाज का वफर स्टाक है, देश मे फूड की कमी नही पड़ेगी लेकिन आप हालत देखिए। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए इस हाउस में चर्चा हुई थी कि माइलो में खतूरे के बीज निकले और हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने बताया कि खतूरे के बीज प्वायजनस नही हैं। मैं तो इस बात को तब मानता जब वे मुट्ठी भर खतूरे के बीज खा जाते और तब कहते कि प्वायजनस नही है। जब हम इस प्रकार मे सच्ची बात कहेंगे तो उनको बुरा लगेगा। मैं कोई बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें नही करना चाहता हूं, जो कुछ भी हुआ है वह हुआ है, अभी आप लोगों ने कुछ अभियान चलाने की कोशिश की है जो आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में 10 जून से मानसून शुरू हो जाती है। महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार और पैदी ज्यादा होती है। मेरी कास्टीट्एंसी भी एक बाजू में नासिक डिस्ट्रिक्ट नगर हवेली से लगती है और दूसरे बाजू में थाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लगती है। वहां पर मेन क्राप्य पैदी की होती है दूसरी क्राप्य जिसको गुजराती में नागली कहते हैं और मराठी में नाचनी कहते हैं। वहा की पापुलेशन आदिवासी है। गए मानसून में उनके पास जो बीज था वह पूरी बारिश न होने से पका नही और किसी के पास अगर पका भी तो उसको उन्होने खत्म कर दिया। इस मानसून के लिए मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हू कि अच्छी मानसून हो। अगर 10 तारीख से बारिश शुरू हुई—इस साल कुछ जल्दी बारिश शुरू होगी—और अगर उनके घर मे बीज नही होगा, उन आदिवासियो के पास तो वे क्या करेंगे? मैं उनकी बात करता हू जिनके पास आधा एकड, एक एकड या दो एकड जमीन है, उनके पास अगर बीज नही है तो उसके लिये अभी से स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट के पास इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स जाने चाहिए कि मानसून शुरू होने के पहले ही जिनके पास बीज नही है, खास कर पैदी, नाचनी के तो वह उनको पहुचाने चाहिए और क्योकि आदिवासी की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नही है कि वह अच्छा बीज रख सके इसलिए अगर अभी से उनको बीज नही जाएगा तो होगा यह कि बीज तालुक हेड क्वार्टर में होगा मगर गाव में नही पहुचेगा इसलिए आदिवासियो को बीज की सुविधा अभी से करे नही तो फिर यही हालत अगले मौसम में रहोगी।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a problem which is exercising the minds of the people of this country, not only of a few parties. Let nobody feel that they are the only persons who are trying to champion the cause of the down-trodden and suffering people. Everyone in this country feels the concern about the problem of rise in prices.

I will not go into the basic economics of it because it is well-known that the main

Mr. P. K. Chatterjee

cause of increase in prices in shortfall in production, particularly, of the basic necessities of life, like, foodgrains, oil, cloth, etc. Therefore, let us apply our mind to this question in its long-term perspective.

What will happen is, tomorrow listening to the prayers from all sides of the House, if the God of rains is kind enough this year, that next year, we will all have forgotten this problem of rise in prices and we will be patting ourselves on the back that we have brought about a green revolution. So, let us not get into a feeling of complacency about this problem.

The basic problem is that we do not have to depend only on rains. Twenty five years back, when we became Independent, it should have been foreseen. It is not from the point of view of criticising that I say this. You will recall, in the First Plan, we had given proper emphasis to agriculture. I do not understand how was it that from the Second Plan onwards, we shifted the emphasis from agriculture to industry. They thought that all is well with agriculture, that as soon as we have industrial growth, we will be bringing about agricultural growth also. There is some complementary aspect in the sense of developing infra-structure where you need industries. But that is not enough. You cannot take away the emphasis from agriculture and place it on industry. On which industries did we place emphasis? I can understand the basic industries, the core industries, as we call them, on which emphasis ought to have been placed.

You gave emphasis to consumer goods industries sector, the private sector, where real capital formation took place. Where has all that capital formation which you count in terms of your national income growth gone? It has gone in the form of black money. Year after year, we have been asking: Where has the money gone? We appointed the Wanchoo Committee and then found that Rs 7000 crores are in the form of black money. The other day, I asked a question and the Finance Minister said that he agreed that it must be much more. By some calculations, it will be about Rs. 12,000 crores. What does it mean? There is Rs. 19,200 crores of your national income and Rs. 12,000 of black money. Is it not a parallel Government that is being run in this country? Where is the black money utilised? Is it under your control? It is all being utilised by the few, for the benefit of the few to exploit the many. Unfortunately, we have no control on it. Now, we welcome to long-pending Bill that they are bringing forward. I hope, with that Bill, we will be able to unearth black money. Of course, I have my own fears and doubts about it. But I do not want to be pessimistic about it. I wish God-speed to the Finance Minister in unearthing black money. If you can get even a part of this black money, you can utilise it in the basic fields like agriculture.

In agriculture, the most important item is irrigation. If we had only paid adequate attention to major and minor irrigation projects and also to under ground water in particular, we would have achieved a lot. Have we tried to utilise the underground water resources of this very country which, I am told by geologists, are very rich in this country? Adequate effort has not been made in this direction. We always talk. The planning Commission or some Commission or the Finance Ministry will tell the griculture Ministry that they do not have adequate funds. But I want to know how much money we have spent all these years in meeting famines, in meeting droughts, in meeting the situation in flood-affected areas. Why have we not harnessed the water resources of this country? How many river water disputes are pending? Is it patriotic, when we know that the basic need is water? You always depend upon the rain-God. What does the rain-God give you? Rain-water. But He has already given you water in the form of rivers and underground

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

water. If you cannot utilise those resoufces, why do you curse and blame the rain-God? How long is this country going to blame the God of rains, Lord Varuna?

I would submit that the question that we should ask ourselves is, why have we not been able to complete the Rajasthan Canal yet. You say that, with one good rains in one year, this will give you four million tonnes of wheat and will help you to meet your deficit. Is it four million tonnes or something more? I do not know. You can correct me. If one State can give you that much, I want to know why you are lingering on completion of this Rajasthan Canal. Why can you not mobilise all your national resources—human resources, man-power and youth power resources of this country? Ask them to dig out this Canal. Is it impossible? You always rely only on PWD. Unfortunately, you cannot get rid of the PWD mentality. All the time you make the calculation, how many people will be required, how many coolies will be required, how much you will have to pay them, how many *ghamelas* and *phawaras* will be required, how many cement bags, etc.; you calculate all these and say that it will be about Rs. 200 crores and we do not have that much money. You depend entirely on contractors? Why? Therefore, you should take a fresh look at the whole problem and take up, with a sense of urgency, the river valley projects. I agree with Mr. Piloo Mody that conserving the water resources of this country is the major task. In two or three years, if we can achieve even this much, then we shall not have to depend on the God of rains. Then you would have done much more than fulfil the promise of *Garibi Hatao*....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Narmada also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, Narmada, Krishna, Godavari, Jhelum, Chinab, Sutlej Ganga, Yamuna—all the rivers. May that be our major task.

I would make one more point and conclude. I can understand shortage of goods. But why should there be rise in prices, unless you say that we leave this to the market economics—as is known, the laws of demand and supply? Then do not talk of socialism. Tell me a single socialist country in the world, including USSR which is importing, as you say, 20 million tonnes of wheat, where prices have gone up.

Because shortage is there, there is price control and they get them less. If you are getting 2 kg. or 4 kg, you will get 2 kg, but at the same price. Why should prices go up unles you allow a sector of the market to exploit this scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Mr. Vajpayee has a solution for that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not know what his solution is. He says, 'Allow the wholesalers a free hand. They will do everything.' I do not know. Unfortunately, I do not agree with the Swantra analysis either, that in a scarcity, in a developing country, you must have less controls. On the contrary, our attitude appears to be that wherever there is scarcity, we rush in. Sick mills we take over. Are we a nursing government? Why do not we go in when food crops are good and then take over the trade? In that case, you will have a better stock position and a better control. Therefore, this is only in terms of scarcity-oriented policies. We rush in when scarcity develops. It is true. When we go there, we face unsurmountable difficulties on our way; the wholesalers and the trading community try to create all sorts of difficulties and corner the stocks. Then the Opposition also is trying to pour oil on the fire so that they can have.... (*Interruptions*) I would submit, three things. One—irrigation, No. 2—price control in the strict sense. In the matter of increase in prices of essential

commodities, persons found guilty of increasing the prices must be dealt with under MISA. Instead of putting other people in side jail, those who agitate for MISA, let us put those who raise the prices behind the bars. Then, I think we will be using the MISA properly because they are the people who are indulging in anti-national activities. That should be our attitude. You lay down the prices and announce them on the All India Radio and everywhere and say 'These are the prices. Any one found charging even a single paise more will be taken to task and will be punished' Try to do that Then probably we may achieve something

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (छतरा) हम ऐसे समय मे मूल्य वृद्धि की चर्चा कर रहे हैं जबकि चारो ओर काली रेखा दिखाई देती है और कही से रोशनी नजर नही आती। लगता है जैसे जनता का विश्वास सरकार की नीतियो पर से उठता जा रहा है और सरकार का विश्वास अपने आप पर से उठता जा रहा है। मैं आज सच्चाई का कहने के लिए बाध्य हो रहा हू हम सब जनता के नुमाइदे है। हम सबको जनता ने कुछ आशा और आकाक्षाओ को ले कर चुन कर भेजा है और हम पर विश्वास किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हू कि मै जब अपने क्षेत्र मे जाता हू तो मुझ यही सुनने का मिलता है कि गेहू, चावल, चीनी, कोयला आदि नही मिलता है और उस मे इतना राव है कि हम की भून कर जिन्दा खा जाए। उसकी इन बातो को सुन कर हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। उनकी बातो का तथा उनके सवालो का हमे कोई जवाब नही सूझता है। जब वह पूछती है कि ऐसा क्या है तो इसका कोई उत्तर हमारे पास नही होता है। इस समय हर चीज की कीमत बढ गई है, चीनी, गेहू, चावल कोयला आदि सब की कीमत बढ़ गई है। केवल दो चीजे सस्ती हुई हैं, एक ईमान और दूसरे आदमी की जान। ईमान और जान की कीमत गिरी है बाकी सब की बढ़ी हैं। मैं ये बाते इसलिए कह रहा हू कि मेरी बातें जो हमारी सरकार के वरिष्ठतम मत्रीगण बैठे हुए हैं उनके कानो मे जाए और जनता का कुछ भला हो। मैं सरकारीकरण या राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोधी नही हू लेकिन मैं इस बात का विरोधी हू कि सरकारीकरण या राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद मूल्य अनापशनाप बढ़ें। चीनी का मूल्य दुगुना और तिगुना हो जाए इसका मैं विरोधी हू। जिन-जिन चीजो से हमने हाथ खाला है उसका जो रिजल्ट है वह हमारे सामने है। गेहू की आप देखें कि क्या हालत है आटे की क्या हालत है। लोहे की क्या हालत है। कोयले की क्या हालत है। तीन और चार रुपये मन कोयला राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले मिलता था और कोई पूछता नही था कोयले को। लेकिन आज पटना मे भी 11-12 रुपये मन कोयला मिलता नही है। इसका जवाब जब हम से पूछा जाता है तो हमे कोई जवाब नही मिलता है। लगता है कि जिस तरह से कोयले का रग काला है उसकी तरह से हमारा मुह भी काला हो गया है। जनता को मैं तो मुह दिखाने लायक नही हू। जनता पूछती है कि दो महीने पहले कोयला चार रुपये मन मिलता था वही कोयला और वहीं से निकला हुआ कोयला 11-12 रुपये मन क्यो मिल रहा है? इसका कोई जवाब हम से नही बनता है। मत्री महोदय बता दें कि हम इसका क्या जवाब दे। सेशन समाप्त हो रहा है और हम अपने क्षेत्रो मे जाएगे। मत्री महोदय बता दे कि हम उनको क्या जवाब दे। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हू वहां कोयले की खाने बहुत अधिक है। हम रोज देख रहे है कि एक ओर तो उन से उत्पादन मे कमी आई है और दूसरी ओर अधिकारियो की विलासिता मे वृद्धि आई है। आपने ठेकेदारो को हटा दिया, कोयले के मालिको को हटा दिया। एक दो मास मे एसेसमेट करके आप देख लेग कि जितने आपके पदाधिकारी है वे उन लोगो से भी ज्यादा धनी हो गए है। बार बार सरकार कहती है कि जो सकट है यह एक महीने मे खत्म हो जाएगा। लेकिन—

तड़प कर बूद भर पानी की प्यासा मर गया चातक
सघन घन लाश पर उसके अगर छाया तो क्या छाया
लगे थे कान आयु भर किसी के स्वर की प्रतीक्षा से
अगर पतझड़ मे कोयल ने बहार गाया तो क्या गाया ॥

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मेरा अनुरोध है कि अभी भी समय है और सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। बहुत अधिक बातें न कह कर मैं चीनी की बात कहना चाहता हूं। चीनी के मूल्यों पर सरकारी नियंत्रण है। लेकिन कहीं तो चीनी सवा दो रुपये किलो मिलती है और कहीं सवा चार रुपये किलो। ऐसा क्यों? वैसी ही उजली चीनी है, उसी गन्ने से बनी हुई है, उसी जगह उसका उत्पादन हुआ है। जब यह प्रश्न किया जाता है तो इसका कोई जवाब हमें नहीं सूझता है। साढ़े चार बजे आज शूगर इंडस्ट्री इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी होगी। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि उसके चेयरमैन ने जो एक रिटायर्ड जज हैं श्री भार्गव, चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध किया है, दूसरे सरकारी जो नुमाइंदे उस में हैं उन्होंने भी उसका विरोध किया है। यह जो विरोध की बात है यह कानों में थोड़ी बहुत पड़ी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि पहले शूगर इंडस्ट्री इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसी रिपोर्ट पर इनक्वायरी हो कि उसने किस प्रकार सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध किया है और जो सरकारी नुमाइंदे उसमें बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने किस तरह सरकार की समाजवादी नीति की खुल कर आलोचना की है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निज़ामाबाद) अगर सरकार की नीति नैशनलाइज़ेशन की है, तो सरकार खुद ही कर सकती है। तब कमीशन की क्या जरूरत थी?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह बिहार की हालत और भी बदतर है। प्रतिदिन हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि बिहार में अभाव के कारण सर्वत्र त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है। मैं केवल एक समाचार पत्र से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं

> "राज्य भर में खाद्यान्नों का अभाव, गेहूं की कमी, कोयला संकट, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आसमान छूती मूल्य वृद्धि, पेयजल की गम्भीर समस्या आदि कुछ ऐसे मसले हैं, जिनसे बिहार की जनता में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है।"

आज बिहार में पानी दो दो रुपये एक घड़ा बिक रहा है, लोग अपने बच्चों को बेच कर अपना पेट भर रहे हैं, लोगों की इज्जत नहीं बच रही है। बिहार में जो तबाही है, वित्त मंत्री और श्री सिन्हे भी उस से परिचित हैं। वहां 27,000 राशन की दुकानें हैं, लेकिन 2,700 दुकानों पर भी अन्न नहीं पहुंचता है। इस का एक कारण यह है कि हमारा सरकारी तंत्र और अफसरशाही ऐसे हैं कि समाजवाद का हमारा सपना उन के दामन से टकरा कर चूर-चूर हो जाता है और हम बेजार हो जाते हैं।

मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं कि हमने गल्ले का सरकारीकरण किया। लेकिन वह उन लोगों को मिले तो सही जिनके लिए हमने यह किया है। हम ने कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लेकिन उन लोगों को वह मिल तो जाये, जिनके लिए हम ने कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। एक दिन इस्पात मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा कि कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण से दस लाख मजदूरों को फ़ायदा हुआ है। मैं मानता हूं कि इससे दस लाख मजदूरों को फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन अगर पचपन करोड़ जनता को तबाह कर के दस लाख मजदूरों को फायदा होता है, तो फिर इस राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या औचित्य है?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सचमुच यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है और इसके लिए हम लोग जनता के प्रतिनिधि जनता के कोप-भाजन हो रहे हैं। जनता ने बड़ी आशा के साथ हम को यहां भेजा है। आखिर हम कहां रोयें, किस के सामने अपनी बात कहें, कहां अपनी फरियाद करें? (व्यवधान) मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री शमीम, इस तरह बीच में न टोकें। (व्यवधान) यह तो बेचारे भूलचूक कर जीत कर आ गये हैं। यह जनता के दुख-दर्द को क्या जानते हैं? यह तो श्रीनगर की डलझील में शिकारे पर घूमने वाले व्यक्ति हैं। यह क्या समझें कि जनता का दुख-दर्द क्या होता है। यही कारण है कि जब मैं जनता के आंसुओं की बात कर रहा हूं, उसके दुख-दर्द की बात कर रहा हूं, तब माननीय सदस्य हंसी और मजाक की बात कर रहे हैं।

अब भी सरकार पर जनता को पूरा भरोसा है। जनता अभी भी यह समझती है कि अगर इस देश में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के द्वारा समाजवाद

नहीं आयेगा, तो फिर किसके द्वारा आयेगा। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह वितरण व्यवस्था में कसावट लाये; अफ़सरशाही जो जुल्म ढा रही है, उस पर रोक लगायें; उस में जो जकड़न आ गई है, उसको दूर करें। सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि वह जो चीजें मुहैया करती है, वे जनता तक पहुंच जायें और जनता के लिए वह जो कदम उठाती है, उनका लाभ जनता को मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon the next speaker, I would like to inform the House that the Minister in charge will be called upon at 5.30 p.m. for reply.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : How is that possible? There are still so many Members from this side who have to speak. It is important that every Member should have his say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless hon. Members want to sit late, it is not possible.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : The House should sit beyond 6 p.m. if other Members have to speak. That was agreed to in the morning.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Heavens will not fall if we sit for one hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know what has been told or not. But at 6 P. M. we have to conclude this debate. So I have to call the Minister at 5.30 p.m., unless the House agrees to sit an hour extra, in which case some more members can be accommodated, otherwise not.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : The Minister may reply tomorrow.

MR CHAIRMAN : I think the sense of the House is that we finish it by 6 p.m.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : In this matter, where is the question of sense of the House? This subject is very important and members must have their say. These are the last two days of the session. We have been sitting till 7 30 P.M. and 8 P.M. earlier. Why is it that we cannot extend the sitting today by an hour? At least on this the hon. Minister should not stand on prestige. The Congress members utilised their time in the election today; they were not interested (*Interruptions*). When our turn comes, they say it will not be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not raise other issues. There is only one issue : how long are we going to sit? If we have to conclude by 6 P.M. all the speakers cannot be accommodated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As a compromise, let us extend it by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allright. Then the Minister will be called at 6 P.M. But members must be brief. Then only will others also be able to contribute to the debate.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The problem of rising prices, in order that it should not become a subject for adjournment of the House which involves censure of Government, should be tackled in time. But probably things are moving in such a direction that it continues to be a continuing phenomenon. We find rising prices a continuous phenomenon. Even taking April 1962 as the base with 100, we find that the index has gone up by April 1973 to 225.7. Side by side, we find that the purchasing power of the rupee is going down. With 1949 as the base (100), we find that it is now 39 2 per cent. So prices are rising and the purchasing power of the rupee is going down and the standard of living of the people is going down.

Here I am reminded of what Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya said in his poetic words some years back that when you go to a city or go to any town, you see the prices going up and the people going down. This is what is happening in the country today. We must try to find out what exactly are the root causes for this (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I find that members, instead of listening to the speeches, are interrupting from all sides. This is not fair

[Mr. Chairman]

either to the speaker or to the House. I would request members to patiently hear the speaker. If they want to ask a question they may do so if the Chair permits; otherwise not. Otherwise, the debate will go on continuing and the speaker will lose the trend of his thought also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Fortunately, the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan has tried to trace the cause of the rising prices. But unfortunately, while its analysis and assessment is correct, the requisite policy frame is not available and whatever policies are actually formulated are not effectively implemented. I think the approach document has said that three basic questions are to be addressed as far as rise in prices is concerned. The first question is, excess demand in relation to the goods available. Secondly, the presence of unaccounted income in the form of black money which creates a scramble for purchasing goods with black money and which certain sections of the community are interested in doing. Lastly, the increased cost unrelated to improvement in productivity, for example, due to levies on transport, power, services, etc. These are the factors which are responsible for the rise in prices.

17 hrs.

In addition to that, there has been a consistent increase in money supply. The figures provided by the Planning Government statistics indicate that in 1969-70, the increase was Rs. 600 crores; in 1970-71, it was Rs. 750 crores; in 1971-72, in has almost came to about Rs. 1,000 crores. This being the position it has to be analysed as to how this particular defect is to be remedied. Unfortunately, we find that the result of stagnation in agricultural output and non-response of farm output in investment has been greatly responsible for the heavy pressure on prices. Secondly, the strategy of development,—the cardinal principle—is not capacity utilisation but capacity creation, and it has also created a problem not of augmentation of production but of actual reduction in production. Therefore, this problem has also got to be tackled very effectively.

Large-scale investment programmes fail because there is no assurance of a minimum supply of essential commodities at a reasonable price. Production in the industries also suffers. From the very recommendation's of the Commission's report, it appears that probably the management is not adequate; the efficiency standards have gone down, and non-productive expenditure has also increased and as a result of that, production is going down.

We are told in the approach document that in order to avoid inflationary pressure on our economy and to prevent rise in prices, as we were told only the other day by the hon. Mr. Dhar in this very House, deficit financing will have to be reduced to the rock bottom, minimum. These are the words that Mr. Dhar has used in this very House. But, unfortunately, the entire trend of deficit financing during the last so many plans is no indication that the Government is adopting a policy by which deficit financing is reduced. In the first 5 year plan, deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 333 crores. In the second Plan, it was Rs. 954 crores; in the third plan, it was Rs. 1,133 crores; in the fourth Plan, it is about Rs. 1,500 crores. Unless this increase in deficit financing is checked, the inflationary pressure on the economy can never be checked. Unfortunately, credit creation and the increase in money supply are outstripping production, and therefore, the basic problem is, how we should increase production both in the private sector and in the public sector. Unfortunately, the equation has developed that the private sector really means the paragons of all ethics and morality; that there is no corruption and there is no inefficiency; and that in the public sector there is inefficiency and corruption. Unfortunately,

these standards are lacking in the private sector as well as in the public sector, but if they lack in the public sector, then the important target of the Fifth Five Year Plan, of generating a public sector surpluses of the order of Rs. 400 crores will actually suffer, and if the public sector does not generate enough surpluses, in that case, the expansion of other public sectors will not be possible. Therefore, more efficiency in the nationalised sector is necessary. Better standards are necessary. In this context, Mr. B. R. Shenoy has rightly pointed out that every rupee invested in the private sector gives a return of seven paise, whereas for every rupee that is unfortunately put into the public sector the return is two paise. We will have to revise this equation and see that the efficiency of the public sector is increased.

I will just refer to one point that is very relevant and is highly controversial. Though I am critical about the manner in which the takeover of the foodgrains trade has actually been implemented, I am one of these persons who stand completely committed to the principle of take-over not only of foodgrains but also of all the essential commodities in the country; they must be brought into the public sector and all the wholesale trade must be nationalised. But I am very keen to see, and my criticism is directed to improve the take-over. Unfortunately, we find that as far as the present machinery of the wheat take-over trade is concerned, it was categorically declared that the objective was to increase the buffer stock and to stabilise the prices both for the producer and the consumer in order to see that protection of the vulnerable section is ensured and lastly there is a structural change in trade brought about. I am very sorry to state that by the manner in which the experiment of take-over is being implemented, all this laudable objective will be completely destroyed. There is distriction between marketable surplus and market surplus. If the Government does not change its policy, new problems will be created as happened in the case of sugar. In the sugar industry, there are two markets and two prices. If you take this experiment in that same direction, part of the market will be controlled by the Government and part of the market will be controlled by the retailers in collusion with big producers and a new kulak-trader-lobby will be created and they will try to destroy your efforts on the takeover. The stability of the producers' price as well as the consumer's price will be completely destroyed. An assurance must be given that fair price will be given to agriculturists. Reference has been made to vanaspati price. I have authentic information that Hindustan Lever Limited, which is a subsidy of the Unilever of London, has been deliberately playing the game to bring down surreptitiously the weight of controlled items and also to increase the price. I do not want to go in details. I have got the details with me. Deliberately they have adopted this method so that the margin of their profit may go up. Similarly they are suspending despatches of essential products like Dalda brand vansapati and they try to release them only when prices go up. These artificial manipulations are going on. Unless they are cheked, I am afraid, the problem of rising prices cannot be checked. In Gujarat the problem is acute. In Andhra and Telangana wheat sells at Rs. 250 per quintal. Mr. Kamath a former Member of Parliament has sent me receipts from Maharashtra to show that the price of wheat was Rs. 135 before the takeover and Rs. 160 per quintal after the takeover. All these problems will have to be tackled and therefore rationalisation of the experiment has to be undertaken and that is the only way in which problems can be solved. We are not interested in merely in taking advantage of the rising prices. We want to defend the living standards of the people. The constructive proposals even though they might have been made by the opposition should be noted down by the

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

Finance Minister and our economy should be stabilised and stabilisation of prices should be brought about

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि गेहू बाजार मे किस तरह से आवे और जो हमारी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकाने हैं उन पर गेहू किस तरह से पहुचे? काश्तकार जो कल तक 125 रुपये और 130 रुपये क्विन्टल के हिसाब से गेहू का मूल्य पाता था उसको सिर्फ उसके पैट्रिआटिक और एथिकल सेंस को अपील कर के आप यह कह दें कि वह 76 से 82 रुपये मे से आवे यह केवल हम लोगों का भ्रम है। इसलिए प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बना कर के हमे ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे उस का दिल भी पिघले, उसको कुछ लाभ भी मिले और हमारा काम चल सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक हम ने चावल और मक्का के खरीदने मे 25 और 30 प्रतिशत की लेवी लगाई थी। यानी जो लोग खरीदार थे उन से गवर्नमेंट 25 प्रतिशत 30 प्रतिशत अपने द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य पर खरीदती थी। आप का जितना लक्ष्य था वह रखिए। गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि हमारा प्रोक्यारमेंट का लक्ष्य उतना पूरा हो। उसको गल्ला व्यापारी पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है। वह कहता है कि जिस कीमत पर सरकार खरीदना चाहती है और जितना चाहती है उतनी प्रतिशत लेवी लगा दीजिए, वह देने के लिए तैयार हैं। बाकी मे छूट दे दीजिए। आप को सिर्फ फेयर प्राइस शाप चलाना है। फेयर प्राइस शाप के लिए उतना गल्ला उपलब्ध हो सकता है इस लेवी के जरिए से।

तीसरी चीज मे, मैं मत्री महोदय के ध्यान मे लाना चाहता हू कि अगर वनस्पति घी न हो अगर देश में शक्कर का भाव हो, अगर दश मे मिट्टी का तेल नही है, अगर यहा पर डीजेल का अभाव है तो ठीक है, हर आदमी बरदाश्त करने के लिये तैयार है। हम समझते हैं कि अगर प्रकृति की ओर से हमारे देश पर अभिशाप आया है, सूखे की स्थिति है तो ठीक है, हम उस को बरदाश्त करेंगे, लेकिन अगर हलवाइयो की दुकानो पर, होटलो, और रेस्टोरांट्स मे मिठाइयां बराबर मिलती रहें, लेकिन दूसरो के बच्चे बगैर शुगर के रहें तो इसका उत्तर हम क्या दे सकते हैं? कोई हलवाई की दुकान बन्द नही हुई, रेस्टोरांट्स बन्द नहीं हुए, लेकिन हम लोगो की चाय पीने के लिये शुगर नहीं मिल रही है, कार्ड रखे हुए हैं, लेकिन शुगर नहीं मिलती है—इसका क्या इलाज है? इस का इलाज यही है कि बड़े बड़े अधिकारी वर्ग इन से साठगाठ किये हुए हैं। समाजवाद का बाडगेज पर चलने वाला इजिन मीटर गेज पर, इन नौकरशाहो के द्वारा नही चल सकता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कमिटेड फिलास्फी की जुडीशियरी हो तो जरूरी है कि कमिटेड फिलास्फी की नौकरशाही भी हो, एक्जीक्यूटिव हो। अगर हम ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये हमारा हर नौकर हमारा हर कर्मचारी, जो एक्जीक्यूटिव की कुर्सी पर बैठ हुए हैं, वे भी इस फिलास्फी पर अमल करे, वहा बैठ कर बनिये और महाजनो से इस को सैबोटेज करने के लिये इसको फेल करने के लिये जो साठगाठ करते हैं उस षडयत्र को करना छोड दे। इसके लिये तरीका यह है कि जिन आदमियो को काम दिया जाय अगर वह नही कर पाते हैं तो उनका प्रमाशन रोक दीजिये, उनका पुरस्कार देना रोक दीजिये, सीधे डिमोट कर दीजिये। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज ऊपर से नीचे आ सकते हैं तो आइ०ए०एस० और आइ०सी०एस० के नौकर जो एक्जीक्यूटिव मे बैठे हैं, उन को सीनियोरिटी की वजह से गद्दी पर बठाने की कोशिश न कीजिये।

आज बड़े बड़े लाइसेन्सीज हैं। एक ओर आपने गल्ले के थोक व्यापारियो को खत्म कर दिया है, लेकिन ये थोक व्यापारी सीमेंट के लाइसेंसी हैं, वनस्पति के लाइसेंसी हैं, तेल के लाइसेंसी हैं, इन का कुछ नुकसान नही हुआ है। एक ओर हमारे बाजपेयी जी और स्वतत्र पार्टी के सदस्य उनकी वकालत करते हैं, वकालत से मेरा मतलब है उन के हितो का रक्षण करते हैं, उनको रुपया-पैसा चन्दे के नाम पर देते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इनका व्यापार, इनकी

आर्थिक स्थिति बिलकुल ठीक बनी हुई है, फूड ग्रेड और दूसरी चीजो के अनेक लाइसेंस लिये हुए हैं—मैं चाहता हू कि इनको कैन्सिल कीजिये और उन लाइसेंसो को ज्यादा आदमियों मे वितरित कीजिये, कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्ज के जरिये सब चीजो को पहुचाइये, वितरित कीजिये, तब यह गाडी चल सकती है। अगर एक आदमी को चार-चार लाइसेंस मिल जायेंगे, भाई-भतीजो के नाम पर, एक ही परिवार मे सारे लाइसेंस निहीत रहेंगे तो यह गाडी नही चल सकती है। एक चीज के राष्ट्रीयकरण से अब समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है, या तो सब चीजो का पूरा पूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, या मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के आधार पर उनके हितो को, उनकी मनोवृत्ति को ध्यान मे रखते हुए समन्वय करने का प्रयत्न कीजिये—तब ही काम चल सकता है।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) : Sir, we started the session by a debate on prices and we are ending the session again with the same debate. Now, in between these two debates, another major price rise has taken place.

I have been following this debate closely. It is surprising how we come close to a confrontation of the problem and shy away before we find any possible and lasting solutions There has been a cataloguing of all the ills that these prices have got. But, to my mind, very few proposals meaningfully have been put before us and this House. In parliamentary affairs this is something decriable that while we, in this House, fiddle with the issues, the rural country-side is burning. I for one have enough faith in this country and it's possibilities—I am not prepared to accept the situation that the only panacea for all ills is nationalisation. We, at the present moment, have an organisational set up in our country wherein though we have tried to move away from the set up which applied to this country thirty years ago and which was very purglently put by saying that this is a bullock-cart country with a Rolls Royce administration, even to-day, we are carrying on with the same Rolls Royce administration and it is no wonder that when our Finance Minister tussles with the budget every year, it is this Rolls Royce which takes away a major portion of the incomes that are available. I am certain that if Parkinson were to come here, he would have a field day of proving his doctrine.

Apart from all this, the greatest thing which troubles me is that even after 25 years of freedom, there is in this country a class of ruled and a class of rulers. Whatever socialistic measures are undertaken, be it state-trading of foodgrains or distribution of essential commodities, as long as this difference in society between the ruled and the rulers exists, this country will not be able to make good of anything, whatever high-sounding name we can give it. I do not want to add another list to the catalogue of ills, but I would only say that we need not rest in this situation. It is not necessary that the ruled and ruler classes should remain co-existent in this country. The freedom that was imported into this country in 1947 and which rests in Delhi and in this House today, why should not that freedom now reach the villages? Even today the people in the villages are the ruled class and the rulers are petty officials. Whatever socialistic measures are undertaken, the rulers apply it to the ruled and in spite of the fact that the ruled class is asked to give a vote once in five years and to distil the whole of his five years' anguish into single act of stamping a certain name, he cannot through that act really express himself as to what hardships he is facing from the rulers class. We have not become mentally bankrupt in this country and it is about time that we move forward. We made experiments and tried things. But at this moment, I feel there is a general disinclination for leaving the present situation and to move

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

forward. I suggest if a move is contemplated, it should be made in the direction of bringing freedom to the ruled class in this country. If that were done, there lies the major solution for most of the things that have taxed our time and our energies in this House for the last three hours.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Sir, the rise in prices is a symptom, not the disease, just as you may have in your body a rash which comes because of some poision which has inadvertently got into the body. So, if you want to get rid of that rash, you must get rid of that poison. The rise in prices is a kind of rash and we can get rid of it only if we could get rid of the basic poison that is already there.

The type of our institutions, the attitude of our people, the nature of our people, the idiosyncrasies of our country, all these things play their part in the rise in prices. I will not go into it in detail not only because I have not the time for it but also because then I will have to name certain communities and their habits, and I do not want to go into that.

The fact of the matter is that if we are going to talk about socialism in this country, then I am sorry to say that I do not agree with people like Shri Azad and Shri Malaviya who get up and say that we have got to get used to scarcity. I believe in socialism but I do not believe in scarcity. I do not believe in a socialist economy as an economy of scarcity. A socialist economy is an economy of plenty.

If we want to achieve plenty then I have to agree to a certain extent with what Shri Piloo Mody wanted to say, namely, that we cannot improve this country unless we improve the individual, unless we make every person in this country more efficient. And making a person more efficient means that you have to educate him. Viewed from this point of view, we are as far away from socialism as we are from being completely educated, we are far away from socialism as long as scarcities exist in this country. We must realise the very simple fact that 70 per cent of our people can neither read nor write and that nearly 50 per cent of our people are living under almost starvation level. Now they could see how far away we are from socialism. I would like my friends, particularly in my party, to realise that socialism can be our goal but we have not achieved it. We are a long way from achieving it.

For that purpose we have to begin first by reforming our education to such an extent that education must, within the shortest period of time, produce the most efficient person perhaps in the world. The problem this country is facing is much more than that of the other countries. When the problems are so big, we have to make ourselves big to face that problem. If it need be, we must become bigger and more efficient than other countries to face this problem.

The rise in prices is a reflection on our inefficiency not only at the governmental level but, I would say, right down to the villager, the individual. Unless we improve the efficiency of that individual we are not going to succeed.

Take the simple question of those people who are called educated unemployed. If I am an engineer and given the facilities which are given in this country, really speaking I should not be looking for a job if my education is complete. It must be possible for me with the financial assistance and everything that is given in this country—I know how much is given because I myself run a factory—with that assistance they can establish their own factories. If you really want to take the country forward, instead of running after jobs you should be able to put up factories yourself. But our present educational

system is probably the worst in the world It is time we decide whether this country is going to improve the individual, the people of this country or not

These are all symptoms and if we are not going to tackle the disease the country is going to remain poor The disease is that we are uneducated We must address ourselves as early as possible to educating our people If you study the account of the recent census you will find that within a matter of 14 years we could completely educate our people provided first of all we produce an educational system which is occupation oriented at the lower level which is purposeful at the highest level Unless you increase the efficiency of the individual in this manner you are not going to achieve these things

Then I want to say a thing which must be done immediately particularly by the Ministers When we M Ps come and report to you certain mal-practices you say we will look into it and then you leave it to some bureaucrats to give you a report on it I myself have pointed out the situation in Bhagalkot cement factory to the Government and I have produced all the documents that are necessary to show what mal-practices are going on there In my constituency of Kolhapur the cement is being sold at Rs 32 today When I first pointed out to the Government it was being sold at Rs 17 That was bad enough But the Government did not listen to me The Government did not give me any assistance All the time they were asking me to bring more evidence and they were saying why the law could not go against them I believe the people are not for the policies or the laws of the Government It is the policies or the laws that are for the people If the policies or the laws are going to harm the people you have to change them and see that the people get what they need

Here is an example The price of cement need not go up There are many commodities whose prices need not go up This need not happen only if the Government have more faith in the elected people here rather than in bureaucracy that has been created by a colonial system Our police put down the student rising as if they were colonial riots These are not the things we want We have to change all these institutions Only then this rash will disappear from our body

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रड्डी (निजामाबाद) सभापति जी अपने मुल्क में गरीबी है और कीमत बढ़ रही है यह बात हर आदमी को मानना पड़ती है लेकिन यह दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं और हमारे यहां गरीबी क्यों है इसके ऊपर कोई भी मेम्बर तवज्जह नहीं दे रहा है। इसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। अमरीका में 140 साल में सौ फीसदी आबादी बढ़ जाती है लेकिन भारतवर्ष में 35 साल में ही दुगुना आबादी हो जाती है। अमरीका के प्रसीडेन्ट को जहां एक आदमी को खिलाना पड़ता है वहां पर हमारे चव्हाण साहब को 4 5 बच्चों को खिलाना पड़ता है। इसके बारे में कोई सोचता नहीं है। अगर एक एक फैमिली में 10 बच्चे पैदा करेंगे तो उनको कौन खिलाने वाला है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जनसंघ मुस्लिम लीग वाले और हमारे शमीम साहब कुछ दया करके सिर्फ दो बच्चे पैदा करें तो मैं आपको चव्हाण साहब की तरफ से विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस मुल्क में एक एक आदमी को पेट भर खाना कपड़ा एजुकेशन सभी कुछ मिलेगा। लेकिन जो असल चीज है उस पर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं देता है और ऊपरी चीजों पर तवज्जह दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं इल्तजा करता हूं कि आप इस तरह का एक कानून बनायें कि अगर दो बच्चे से ज्यादा हुए तो तीसरे बच्चे की जिम्मेदारी इस मुल्क पर नहीं होगी।

जहां शुगर की बात है जो लोग कुछ भी नहीं जानते वे उसकी बात करते हैं। मैं पक्षहीन साहब को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि जहां गुजिश्ता साल

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

में 32 लाख टन शुगर हुई थी वहां इस साल करीब 40 लाख टन हो रही है। यह जो इतनी शुगर पैदा हुई उसका कारण यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने 80 रुपए टन का भाव मुकर्रर किया और कारखाने वालों ने 130 और 135 रुपए टन का भाव दिया। (व्यवधान) पूरे मुल्क में जितनी शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं उन्होंने 135 रु० का भाव दिया है जिसकी वजह से हमारे पास शुगर ज्यादा हुई। अब एक कमीशन के लिहाज से कहा जा रहा है अगर गवर्नमेंट की पौलिसी नैशनेलाइजेशन करने की है तो जरूर करे।

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : I want to ask one question. According to him, production of sugar has gone up. Why then is the price of sugar going up?

सभापति महोदय : आप खत्म कीजिये नहीं तो अब की घंटी बजी तो रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं वही बोल रहा हूं जो रिकार्ड पर जायगा। मैं कह रहा हूं कि शक्कर की कीमत ओपिन मार्केट में बराबर बढ़ी है और वह कीमत किसानों को जा रही है। नेशनेलाइजेशन के बारे में जो बार बार कहा जाता है...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप जो कह रहे हैं वह गलत बात है किसानों को पैसा नहीं जा रहा है बल्कि दलाल को जा रहा है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : नैशनेलाइजेशन के बारे में कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उसने एक एक्सपर्ट ओपीनियन दी है और सरकार उस नीति के लिहाज से कुछ भी कर सकती है। अपने मुल्क में एक आदत सी हो गयी कि यदि कोई नेशनालाइजेशन के खिलाफ बात करता है तो उसको गाली देते हैं।*

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य जो भी बोल रहे हैं वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा। शमीम साहब, आप के यहां तीन आदमियों के बीच में केवल 7 मिनट लिये हैं। इसलिये आप जल्दी ही अपनी स्पीच खत्म कीजियेगा।

* Not recorded.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : सभापति जी, मेरे बहुत से अपोजीशन के दोस्तों ने सरकार पर कीमतों के बढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी डालते हुए सरकार को चले जाने का मशविरा दिया है। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि सरकार सब कुछ करे लेकिन इस वक्त चली न जाये। उसकी वजह यह है कि इस दो, चार साल के अर्से में सरकार ने इस मुल्क का सत्यानाश कर के रख दिया है। क्या किया जाय किसी और अपोजीशन पार्टी में ताकत नहीं है इस मुल्क को सम्हालने की। सरकार जायगी और यकीनन जायगी 1976 में और उससे जो आमदनी होगी, जो सरकारी मेम्बरों की जमानतें जब्त होंगी उससे मुल्क को जो आमदनी होगी उससे गरीबी हटाने में कुछ मदद मिलेगी।

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

यह बात बहुत से लोगों ने कही कि कीमतें क्यों बढ़ गयीं, उस की वजह क्या है? अमरीका में बढ़ी हैं, ब्रिटेन में बढ़ी हैं, इसलिये यहां भी बढ़ी हैं। यहां बड़ी इंटेलेक्चुअल किस्म की बहस हुई। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि तालीमी निजाम बदलना चाहिये, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि बच्चों की पैदाइश पर रोक लगानी चाहिये। तालीमी निजाम भी हुकूमत बदल रही है और बच्चों के पैदा करने पर भी पाबन्दी सरकार ने लगायी है। उसके बाद भी अगर कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं तो एक नतीजा यही निकलता है कि सरकार चलाने वालों की नीति और जिस तौर पर यह चला रहे हैं, यह उस में नाकाम रहे। अगर मुल्क पर इस वक्त कठिनाई आ गयी है तो उस का बराबर का सबको हिस्सा लेना चाहिये था। लेकिन मिनिस्टरों के घरों में, वजीरों के घरों में, सेक्रेटरियों के घरों में एयर कंडीशनर्स पर जितनी रकम खर्च हो रही है, मिनिस्टरों की तनख्वाहों पर जो खर्च हो रहा है, तथा उन को जो ऐमेनिटीज मिल रही हैं, उस हिसाब से 4, 5 लाख में एक एक मिनिस्टर हमें पड़ता है हर महीने। इस का जब लोगों को इल्म होता है तो उन पर कयामत गुजरती है। मुल्क में आम लोगों के लिये डेढ़ रु० रोज खर्च करने

की ताकत नही लेकिन मुल्क में यह सफेद हाथी पालने के लिये रकम खर्च की जाती है।

मिसाले दी जाती है अमरीका और ब्रिटेन मे कीमते बढ़ी। ये मिसाले उस वक्त दी जाती हैं जब हुकूमत अपनी किसी भूल पर या गलती पर पर्दा डालना चाहती है। अमरीका मे और बहुत सी गलत बाते हो रही है, अच्छी बाते हो रही हैं, अमरीका और ब्रिटेन का कोई प्रेसीडेंट अपोजीशन को गैर-मुल्की जासूसा की जमात नही कहता है, जब कि आप कहते है। वहा भी आप उस स्टैण्डर्ड को कायम रखे जा कि दूसरे मुल्को मे है। लेकिन उस की नकल नही करेंगे। जब कीमते बढती हैं तो दूसरे मुल्को का हवाला देते है और उस को सुनकर यहा का मजदूर सोचता है कि

तू कादिरो आदिल है, मगर तेरे जहा मे,
है तल्ख बहुत बदे, मजदूर की औकात।

यह सही है कि डेवलपिंग इकोनामी मे कीमते बढेगी। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि कीमतो का दबाव, उन का बोझ केवल एक तबके पर ही पडता है, और वह है फिक्स्ड इन्कम ग्रुप जिसके पास उगाया नही है। आपने कहा 7,000 करोड रु० काला धन है। आप को किसने रोका है कि आप उसको हासिल न कीजिये? लेकिन वोट हासिल करने के वक्त आप कहते है कि गरीबी हटायेंगे, और बाद मे सब भूल जाते हैं। मैं भगवान की कसम खा कर कहता हू कि 1976 मे आप यहां होंगे ही नही जिससे शिकायत की जाये, क्यों कि जसे चीफ जस्टिस के अपोइंटमेंट के मामले मे, एम०आई०एम०ए० के मामले मे आपने अन्याय किया है उस को तो लोग गवारा कर लेगे लेकिन आम आदमी आप की बहस नही समझता वह न अदादो शुमार समझता है, वह तो यह जानता है कि सुबह से शाम तक जिन्दगी गुजारना उस के लिये मुश्किल हो गया है। आप कहते है कि चार बच्चे पैदा न कीजिये। मालूम नही हजरत के कितने बच्चे है, है भी या नही। लेकिन मै जानना चाहता हू कि एक बच्चा जिस के पास है क्या वह आराम से जिन्दगी गुजर कर सकते हैं, क्या वह जीवन बिता सकता है आराम से? एक बच्चे वालो की बात कीजिये? यह हम लोगो की हालत है, तो आम लोगो की क्या हालत होगी। इसलिये आप को दोस्त की हैसियत से मश्विरा देता हू कि इनकिलाब आ रहा है, दबे दबे कदमो से पहले आ रहा था अब बडी तेजी के साथ आने वाला है। अगर मुझे इस जमान पर कोई फेथ होता, अगर आप को सही तौर पर इम्प्लेम करने की ताकत रखता तो मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता कि आप जगह खाली कीजिये। लेकिन अभी तो माननीय अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी की पार्टी उस खाली जगह को नही भर सकती, मै तो भला कर ही क्या सकता हू, इसलिये देश की मजबूरी है कि आप ही जैसे राक्षस कुछ देर के लिये और रहें। इसलिए कि आप ने यह समस्या पैदा की है आप उस से भाग नही सकते। 1976 मे जब आयेंगे तो उस वक्त जनता अपने आप फैसला करेगी क्योंकि आप के खिलाफ हमे मुकदमा चलाना है, बडे बडे ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने आप का करना है कि आप ने मुल्क का क्या सत्यानाश किया है। आप यकीन जानिये जनता आप से इन्तकाम लेगी और बडा सख्त इन्तकाम लेगी।

شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم (شری نگر)۔ سبھا پتی جی - مرے بہت سے اپوزیشن کے دوستوں نے سرکار پر قیمتوں کے بڑھنے کی ذمہ داری ڈالتے ہوئے سرکار کو چلے جانے کا مشورہ دیا ہے - میں سرکار سے گزارش کرونگا کہ سرکار سب کچھ کرے لیکن اس وقت حلی نہ جائے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس دو۔ چار سال کے عرصے میں سرکار نے اس ملک کا ستیہ ناش کر کے رکھ دیا ہے - کیا کیا جائے - کسی اور اپوزیشن پارٹی میں طاقت نہیں ہے اس ملک کو سنبھالنے کی - سرکار جائے گی اور یقیناً جائے گی 1976 میں اور اس سے جو آمدنی ہو گی - جو سرکاری ممبروں کی ضمانتیں ضبط ہونگی - اس سے ملک

مثالیں اس وقت دی جاتی ہیں - جب حکومت اپنی کسی بھول پر پردہ ڈالنا چاہتی ہو - امریکہ میں اور بہت سی لط باتیں ہو رہی ہیں - اچھی باتیں ہو رہی ہیں - امریکہ اور برطانیہ کا وئی پریزیڈینٹ اپوزیشن کو غیر ملکی جاسوسوں کی جماعت نہیں کہتا ہے - جبکہ آپ کہتے ہیں - وہاں بھی آپ اس سٹینڈرڈ کو قائم رکھیں - جو کہ دوسرے ملکوں میں ہے - لیکن اس کی نقل نہیں کرینگے - جب قیمتیں بڑھتی ہیں تو دوسرے ملکوں کا حوالہ دیتے ہیں - اور اس کی سن کر یہاں کا مزدور سوچتا ہے کہ :

تو قادرو عادل ہے مگر تیرے جہاں میں
ہیں تلخ بہت بندے مزدور کی اوقات

یہ صحیح ہے کہ ڈوبلنگ اکانامی میں قیمتیں بڑھنگی لیکن کیا وجہ ہے کہ قیمتوں کا دباؤ ان کا بوجھ صرف ایک طبقہ پر ہی بڑھتا ہے اور وہ ہے فکسڈ انکم گروپ - جس کے پاس ذرائعہ نہیں ہے - آپ نے کہا 7 ہزار کروڑ روپیے کا کالا دھن ہے - آپ کو کس نے روکا ہے کہ آپ اس کو حاصل نہ کیجئے - لیکن ووٹ حاصل کرنے کے وقت آپ کہتے ہیں کہ غریبی ہٹائینگے - اور بعد میں سب بھول جاتے ہیں - میں بھگوان کی قسم کھا کر کہتا ہوں کہ 1976 میں آپ یہاں ہونگے ہی نہیں جس سے شکایت کی جائے - کیونکہ جیسے چیف جسٹس کی اپائنٹمینٹ کے معاملے میں ایم- آئی- ایس- اے- کے معاملے میں آپ نے انیائے کیا ہے اس کو تو لوگ گوارہ کر لینگے - لیکن عام آدمی آپ کی بھث

(شری ایس- اے- شمیم)

کو جو آمدنی ہو گی اس سے غریبی ہٹانے میں کچھ مدد ملیگی -

یہ بات بہت سے لوگوں نے کہی کہ قیمتیں کیوں بڑھ گئیں اس کی وجہ کیا ہے - امریکہ میں بڑھی ہیں - بریٹین میں بڑھی ہیں - اس لئے یہاں بھی بڑھی ہیں - یہاں بڑی انٹیلیکچول قسم کی بحث ہوئی - کچھ لوگوں نے کہا کہ بچوں کی پیدائش پر روک لگانی چاہیے - تعلیمی نظام بھی بہت بدل رہا ہے - اور بچوں کے پیدا کرنے پر بھی پابندی سرکار نے لگائی ہے - اس کے بعد بھی اگر قیمتیں بڑھ رہی ہیں تو ایک نتیجہ یہی نکلتا ہے کہ سرکار چلانے والوں کی نیتی اور جس طور پر یہ چلا رہے ہیں - یہ اس میں ناکام رہے - اور ملک پر اس وقت کٹھنائی آ گئی ہے تو اس کا برابر کا سب کو حصہ لینا چاہئے تھا - لیکن منسٹروں کے گھروں میں - وزیروں کے گھروں میں - سیکٹریوں کے گھروں میں - ایئر کنڈیشنز پر جتنی رقم خرچ ہو رہی ہے - منسٹروں کی تنخواہوں پر جو خرچ ہو رہا ہے - اور ان کو جو امینیٹیز مل رہی ہیں - اس حساب سے 4-5 سال میں ایک ایک منسٹر پڑتا ہے ہر مہینے - اس کا جب لوگوں کو علم ہوتا ہے تو ان پر قیامت گزرتی ہے- ملک میں عام لوگوں کے لئے ڈیڑھ روپیے روز خرچ کرنے کی طاقت نہیں - لیکن ملک میں یہ سفید ہاتھی پالنے کے لئے رقم خرچ کی جاتی ہے -

مثالیں دی جاتی ہیں - امریکہ اور برطانیہ میں قیمتیں بڑھیں - یہ

نہیں سمجھتا - وہ نہ عدد و شمار سمجھتا ہے - وہ تو یہ جانتا ہے کہ صبح سے شام تک زندگی گزارنا اس کے لئے مشکل ہو گیا ہے - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ چار بچے پیدا نہ کیجئے - معلوم نہیں حضرت کے کتنے بچے ہیں - ہیں بھی یا نہیں - لیکن میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک بچہ جس کے پاس ہے کیا وہ آرام سے زندگی گزار سکتا ہے - کیا وہ جیون بتا سکتا ہے آرام سے - ایک بچے والوں کی بات کیجئے یہ ہم لوگوں کی حالت ہے تو عام لوگوں کی کیا حالت ہوگی - اس لئے آپ کو دوست کی حیثیت سے مشورہ دینا ہوں کہ انقلاب آرہا ہے - دبے دبے قدموں سے - بہلے آرہا تھا - وہ بڑی تیزی کے ساتھہ آنے والا ہے - اگر مجھے اس جماعت پر کوئی فیث ہوتا۔ اگر آپ کو صحیح طور پر ریلس کرنے کی طاقت رکھتا - تو میں بھگوان سے پرارتھنا کرتا کہ آپ جگہ خالی کیجئے - لیکن ابھی تو مانیہ اٹل بہاری واجپئی کی پارٹی اس خالی جگہ کو نہیں بھر سکی - میں تو بھلا کر ہی کہا سکتا ہوں - اس لئے دیش کی مجبوری ہے کہ آپ ہی جیسے راکھشش کچھہ دیر کے لئے اور رہیں - اس لئے کہ آپ نے یہ سمسیہ پیدا کی ہے - آپ اس سے بھاگ نہیں سکتے ہیں - 1976 میں جب بھاگیں گے تو اس وقت جنتا اپنے آپ فیصلہ کرے گی کیونکہ آپ کے ہ ، ہمیں مقدمہ چلانا ہے - بڑے بڑے ٹریبیونل کے سامنے آپ کو پیش کرنا ہے کہ آپ نے ملک کا کیا ستیہ ناش کیا ہے - آپ یقین جانئیے کہ جنتا آپ سے انتقام لیگی اور بڑا سخت انتقام لے گی -]

श्री चन्द्र लाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति जी, आज सामान की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों पर चर्चा का अवसर मिला है। इसमें हमारे दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है, और ज्यादा कहूंगा तो शायद आप इजाजत भी नहीं देंगे। मैं खास तौर से दो, चार चीजों पर अर्ज करूंगा। इसका क्या कारण है? इस का कौन जिम्मेदार है? इन कीमतों के बढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? इसके बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ये ब्यूरोक्रेट्स इसके जिम्मेदार हैं। लेकिन कुछ अंश तक इन ब्यूरोक्रेटस पर जो अंकुश रखने वाले हमारे मंत्रीगण हैं वह जिम्मेदार हैं। यह अंकुश इतना नहीं रखते कि देश की समस्या पर काबू रहे। इसका कारण क्या है? हमारे खाद्य मंत्री, श्री फखरुद्दीन साहब शिथिल हो गये, उम्र अधिक होने के कारण इन का काम करने की क्षमता नहीं रह गयी है। इस काम को हमारे माननीय जिन्दे साहब सम्भाल लें। मैं माननीय चव्हाण जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी इकोनामिक व्यवस्था इस वक्त जिस ज्वालामुखी पर जा रही है उस में कुछ तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है उन्हें। आप ने अभी लोगों ने कहा कि काला धन बहुत पड़ा हुआ है उसे निकालिये। एक कहावत है कि वैद्य और मंत्रिव यदि भय से आकर के कुछ सही राय नहीं देता तो नाश होता है। क्या नाश की ओर यह देश जाने वाला है। प्रेरणा कहां से मिलेगी? अकेली हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया इस देश को नहीं सम्भाल सकती हैं। ऐसा तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक हमारे बाजू देश को सम्भालने में अपना सक्रिय योग नहीं देंगे और सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाएंगे। के० एल० राव साहब भी इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। खेती की तरक्की के लिए पानी की तथा बिजली की सख्त जरूरत है। लेकिन पता नहीं वह कहां उलझे हुए हैं? जैसे गंगा का उद्गम शिव जी की जटाओं में उलझ गया वैसे ही यह समस्या श्री राव के

[श्री चन्द्रभाल मन्नी तिवारी]

दिमाग में अटकी और उलझी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि राव साहब बड़ी-बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स जो है उनको सफल बनाएं ताकि देश में पानी और बिजली की समस्या हल हो।

हमारे मित्रों ने शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के नैशनलाइजेशन की बात कही है। हमने कोल का नैशनलाइजेशन किया, बैंकों का किया, गेहूं का किया लेकिन मुझे दिखता नहीं है कि उससे कुछ हो गया है और यह एक अच्छा रास्ता है। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के बारे में आप बार-बार क्यों सोच रहे हैं। मैं उन लोगों के पक्ष में नहीं हूं, पूंजीपतियों के पक्ष में नहीं हूं। लेकिन इस पक्ष में जरूर हूं कि जो कदम पहले उठाए गए हैं उनको हम सकसैसफुल बनाएं। कोयला हमारे यहां दस रुपये मन बिक रहा है। क्या दस रुपये मन कोयले की कीमत होती है? क्या उसका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन दस रुपये होता है? नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते अगला कदम नैशनलाइजेशन की तरफ, शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के नैशनलाइजेशन की तरफ तभी उठना चाहिये जब पहले कदमों को हम सफल बना लें। वर्ना वह नहीं जाना चाहिये, नहीं जाना चाहिये।

मैं फूड एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं। पिछले साल उसकी मीटिंग में श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने कहा था कि मेरे पास गेहूं का स्टाक बहुत है। वह स्टाक कहां चला गया है?

सभापति महोदय कमेटी में जो बातें होती हैं उनकी चर्चा यहां नहीं होती है।

श्री चन्द्र भाल मन्नी तिवारी मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं। आज उसको बफर स्टाक दिखाना चाहिये क्योंकि लोग भूखा मर रहे हैं।

जो हमारे जिलों में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट बैठे हुए हैं उनकी पावर्ज कम नहीं है। अगर वे अपनी पावर्ज का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं जिसके कारण हमारे देश में यह तमाम प्रपंच हुआ है तो क्या उनके खिलाफ हमारे मंत्रीगण कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हैं, कोई एक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर, प्रांतीय लेवेल पर जो सेक्रेटरी बैठा हुआ है, अगर वे फेल साबित हुए हैं तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : आर्थिक कार्य कलापों पर और आर्थिक विकास पर मूल्यों का बड़ा असर होता है। मूल्यों से ही उत्पादन, खपत व्यवसाय, उद्योग मजूरी नियुक्ति आदि प्रभावित होते हैं। हम अपनी आवश्यकता की चीजों को जुटाने पर जितना खर्च करते हैं उसका दो तिहाई भाग तो खाद्यान्नों पर खर्च हो जाता है और कपड़े पर दसवां भाग खर्च होता है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम खाद्यान्नों और कपड़े आदि के मूल्यों पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखें और उसे जनता को सहज और सुलभ मुहैया करें। इसी विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने अपनी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनफ्लेशन को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास किया था। मुझे खुशी है कि उस में हमें कुछ सफलता भी मिली थी। फलतः प्राइस इंडेक्स 1951-52 में जहां 118 था वह 1955-56 में घट कर 92.5 रह गया। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में जहां मूल्यों में यह गिरावट आई वहां द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में वे 31 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए। इसका कारण यह था कि हम कृषि के विकास में थोड़ा विमुख हो गए और हमने इंडस्ट्री के डिवेलेपमेंट पर कंसेंट्रेट किया। मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रिकलचरल डिवेलेपमेंट हो तो उससे इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट में बड़ी सहायता मिल सकती है। एग्रिकलचरल डिवेलेपमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट का कारण ही हो सकता है। इसलिए कृषि के विकास पर जोर ही नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि उसे सर्व प्रमुखता मिलनी चाहिये जो नहीं हो रहा है। इसका प्रतिफल आज सारे देश के सामने है और सदन के सामने है।

पानी के मामले में अभी भी हम भगवान के भरोसे हैं। सिंचाई की पूरी व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर पाए हैं। इससे भी उत्पादन में ह्रास हुआ है और होगा। हमें चाहिये कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भावों को हम बढ़ने न दें और उन के बढ़ने के जो कारण होते हैं उन पर हमें पूरा नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये। उत्पादन पर, मार्किटेबल सरपलस पर

इम्पोर्ट्स पर, ग्रोथ आफ पापुलेशन पर, इनफ्लेशन पर, होर्डिंग आदि पर हमें पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये। इससे कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्यों में स्थिरता आएगी और साथ ही साथ इंडस्ट्रियल वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में भी स्थिरता आएगी। हमें बजट पर भी कंट्रोल करना चाहिये और सरकार जो अनावश्यक खर्च करती है उस पर भी नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये। जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और जिसकी चर्चा माननीय सदस्यों ने की है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कहना है कि उसने गेहूं की हालसेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और उसके वितरण आदि के काम को फूड कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा करने का विचार व्यक्त किया है। लेकिन फूड कार्पोरेशन की जो आज स्थिति है वह संतोषप्रद नहीं है उत्साहवर्धक नहीं है। जो स्वयं कमजोर है वह दूसरों को कहां से मजबूत बनाने में सक्षम हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार मेरे सुझावों पर विचार करे और फूड कार्पोरेशन को सक्षम बनाने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाए। इम्पोर्टिड फर्टिलाइजर्स और फर्टिलाइजर्स पर फूड कार्पोरेशन का एकाधिकार हो। प्राथमिकता के लिए भी यही एक मात्र रास्ता है। फर्टिलाइजर्स इम्पोर्ट्स सीमेन्ट आदि के वितरण के लिए भी यही एक मात्र रास्ता है। इन्टरस्टेट मूवमेंट आफ फर्टिलाइजर्स का इसके माध्यम से होना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय और प्रांतीय वेयरहाउसिंग की व्यवस्था का दायित्व भी उसको होना चाहिये।

आज जो स्थिति है उसका कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है उसका थोड़ा सा वर्णन मैंने किया है। लेकिन मूल्य वृद्धि में दारुण स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है विचार में और उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यहां सभी खाद्यान्नों की कमी है, आवश्यक पदार्थों की कमी है अन्न का अभाव है कोयले, चीनी, मिट्टी के तेल आदि का अभाव है। यहां घोर निराशा और चिन्ता व्याप्त है। हर जगह त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है। आपको विश्वास नहीं होगा लेकिन यह सच है कि चूल्हे हैं जो जलते नहीं हैं, घर हैं जहां दिये जलते नहीं हैं। उस ओर सरकार का विशेष रूप से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इस विषय में हमने [illegible] के मुख्य मंत्री से बातचीत की थी। लेकिन स्थिति उत्साहवर्धक नहीं है। दिन दिन वह बिगड़ती जा रही है। उचित यह होगा कि यहां जो पेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं उनमें अन्न मुहैया किया जाए और उसके वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए। लोगों को आवश्यक पदार्थ देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए चाहे आप जितना ही दे सकते हों। कठिनाई यह है कि जितना आप दे भी सकते हैं और देने भी हैं वह भी उचित मात्रा में लोगों तक पहुंच नहीं पाता है। इसलिए वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी मशीनरी से उसकी देख भाल करे। कहां जो काम हो रहा है केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी जांच करे ताकि उसको मालूम हो कि कहां काम ठीक तरह से हो रहा है और लोगों को भी विश्वास हो कि सरकार हमारी पीठ पर है वह हमारी देख भाल कर रही है और इसलिए हम को कोई चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए।

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) This debate on rising prices has been a vital one and I hope it will be a fruitful one also, even though the attendance in the House generally has been rather poor

In the last winter session of the Lok Sabha, there was an adjournment motion on rising prices On that occasion, I made my maiden speech and then my esteemed friend, Shri Yeshwantraoji Chavan, the hon'ble Finance Minister said that I was still in an electioneering mood! I did not reply to him then But now I want to tell him that I was not in an electioneering mood at all At least today I am speaking with complete calm and equanimity of mental framework At the same time, I am equally, perhaps more, disturbed and agitated today than I was on that occasion

I wish to offer my comments in a constructive manner It is with a deep anguish in my mind that I am speaking. Government cannot deny that there has been a steep rise in prices all the time Yet

[Shri P. G. Mevalankar]

am surprised that the Prime Minister goes on making public speeches that prices will come down, as if by her statement some magic or miracle, the prices will come down. What we want the Prime Minister and the Fianance Minister to do is to take some concrete action, do some urgent work to see that prices come down.

Now, Government know a good deal perhaps about this question of rising prices. But I want to ask: are Government prepared for a correct diagnosis? Are Government willing and ready for a courageous course of action? This is really the twin question I am asking of the Finance Minister.

Prices are rising every month, every week and every day. By the time this debate is concluded, perhaps prices of some commodities somewhere will have risen from what they were yesterday. This is a wicked situation. This is a vicious circle. Inflation, rising prices, unemployment, black money, black market—these are the daily phenomena we are witnessing.

When we talk of rising prices, one can say that up to a point it is good in the sense that they may act as a spur to production, they may be an impetus to production. But it all depends on idle resources being made available for use. But if prices rise beyond a point, if they keep on continuously rising, then I am sure they only increase the cost of production and this is obviously harmful and damaging to the economy.

Now when prices are rising in this fashion, the vast millions of people of our country are not bothered whether our relationship with Bangladesh is good, whether our relationship with Russia is friendly or whether we are going to have a dialogue with the USA to improve relations. What they are interested in are the basic needs like food, shelter, clothing, education and employment. In these matters, the Government have continuously failed.

On the question of rising prices, all over Maharashtra and Gujarat, there have been serious riots, tremendous difficulties and disturbances. On the 9th May, my home constituency, the City of Ahmedabad, was completely closed in response to a call for Ahmedabad Bandh issued by one of the Opposition parties, the Jan Sangh. It was quite successful. Earlier there was firing in Limbdi, in Saurashtra. But nothing happened by way of improvement of the situation. Indeed, two people lost their lives in the Limbdi firing. On the other hand, prices go on rising. I want the Gujarat Government to institute a judicial inquiry into the police firing.

Let me now briefly make some points and I hope the Government will reply to them. Deficit financing is increasing. What is to be used as an extreme medicine has been used as daily bread. Inflation has been a hindrance to economic development. It is easy to pump money into the economy, but very difficult to withdraw it. Moreover, is the Finance Minister going to do anything in regard to eradication of black money? Then again, what about the wasteful consumption expenditure in all the three sectors, government, corporate and private? Further, what about the huge and somewhat unproductive expenditure on defence? Even in the British days, I remember Shri M. Visveswaraiya used to say that we were spending far too much on defence. Now, is our huge defence expenditure really productive? Is it really going to strengthen the security of our frontiers? Lastly, I am in agreement with my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, when he referred to the need for simplicity on the part of all—rulers, leaders, governmental senior officials and others. They must all eschew luxurious living and conspicuous expenditure and

put an end to a shameless style of living. As in the Platonic concept, and like Plato's 'Guardians' they must practise renunciation which I would call an ascetic living or a renunciation. I want, therefore, a spirit of dedication as displayed by men like Gokhale, Tilak, Gandhi and Sardar, and their manner of living needs to be revived in the modern context.

I would only conclude by saying that a step like demonetisation, a bold and extreme step, should also be taken. But, I ask, will the Government do it? Can the Government do it? Here, Hawtrey's calling it a 'baffling matter' comes to my mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Yes, Sir. The people's participation is the key. More production is the key. Therefore, I feel that if not today, a day will come soon when the rising prices will compel us to face a situation where there shall have to be a national endeavour and a national government to tackle this national crisis and a national problem.

I would conclude by saying that if inflation and rising prices are not checked, no law relating to Directive Principles in our Constitution can be effectively carried out or implemented.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasone) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at a time when the whole country is reeling under the pressure of rising prices of commodities, I have only to bring to your kind notice the fact, and through you to the kind notice of the hon. Minister, that there is acute starvation in Orissa now. I am bringing the contents of a newspaper to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is not a newspaper run by any political party but run by the Servants of the People Society, reputed do be having the largest circulation—

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the name of that newspaper?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : *Samaj*. The figures show that not only starvation deaths have taken place but there is acute distress in most of the districts of Orissa particularly in the tribal districts.

Sir, rice is selling in the different districts of Orissa at Rs. 2.70 and a little before, a Member of Parliament from Orissa told me—he is coming from those districts—that wheat is selling at about Rs. 2 at Bhuvaneswar. This is a very alarming situation which I bring to the notice of the Government, and request that they must do something in this regard, to stop the rise in the price of different commodities.

But of one thing we must be sure. Unless we streamline the administration, unless we check the corruption in the machinery of the Government, this is an impossible task and all our promises will sound like hyperboles.

In the last debate on the Food Corporation of India, I had brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that food-grains worth Rs. 30 lakhs vanished from the godowns of the FCI. I want to know what action the Government has taken in this matter.

Another pertinent thing, with your permission, which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this. Unless we check the illegal forward trading in agricultural commodities it is impossible to check rising prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : This illegal activity is a very important point which nobody has pointed out, and so I am saying it. There are

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

2) illegal centres in India where forward training is going on in essential commodities like agricultural commodities Our Congress party in its resolution has said that this speculation should be checked and forward trading should be stopped because our country is a backward country There are only four centres—Bombay Kanpur, Gwalior and Ahmedabad—where caster and linseed trade—forward trading in these items—is going on Only recently, cotton has been accepted as a commodity for forward trading I want to bring to your notice that unless this illegal trading is stopped in our country it is impossible to check rising prices in commodities The Government should take very strong action in this matter and particularly in Delhi where illegal trading is going on like anything and the blackmarketers and hoarders who have accumulated these things are using them in collusion with the traders (*Interruptions*)

I close with this appeal to the Government that they must take very strong action to stop this illegal activity in agricultural commodities

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) सभापति महोदय मैं उन चीजों को नहीं दोहराना चाहता हूं जो मेरे मुम्रज्जिज दोस्तों ने कही है। एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि इस वक्त चारों तरफ की जो परिस्थिति हिन्दुस्तान की है वह काफी विस्फोटक है और इसमें किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मान लीजिए अगर महाराष्ट्र में या दूसरी किन्हीं जगहों पर कुछ दुकान लोगों ने लूटने की कोशिश की है तो मैं उसकी तारीफ नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन यह बात सही है कि अगर सामान बाजार में होगा चाहे वह शक्कर हो गेहूं हो चावल हो या कुछ भी हो और लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है खरीदने के लिए क्योंकि चीजों के दाम इतने बढ़ चुके हैं तो अपने बच्चों की फाकाकशी की नौबत से बचाने के लिए मुमकिन है कि लोग लूटना और बांटना शुरू करें। तो उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर नहीं होगी चाहे लाख उन को गिरफ्तार किया जाये या राजनैतिक दलों पर नहीं होगी वह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी और मैं उसके लिए सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि आज जल्दी से जल्दी कोई इंतजाम किया जाये। जखीरेबाजों में और नौकरशाही में एक समझौता हो चुका है और मैं देख रहा हूं जैसे मैंने पहले कहा था नगर सेठ और नौकर शाह दोनों के बीच में जो समझौता हुआ है वह सरकार की उस नीति को जो होलसेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में सरकार लेना चाहती है, उसको नष्ट करने के लिए उस को बेकार बनाने के लिए यह तमाम चीज हो रही है। यह साजिश इन दोनों की है। चेयरमैन साहब से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी हालत में यह साजिश कामयाब न हो उसके लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं? मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूं। आज वहां गेहूं की नई नई कोशिश तो की जा रही है लेकिन उस गेहूं की नई वाली जो सरकारी मशीनरी है उसमें वह लोग हैं जिनके पास काफी जमीन है जो खुद जखीरेबाज हैं तो वह किस तरीके से कामयाब होगा?

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चावल के दाम ही नहीं बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। जो राजभोग की जरूरत की चीज है उनका वजन भी घटाया जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं हिन्दुस्तान सिल्वर बहुत बड़ा कमर्शल है। इन्होंने क्या किया कि उनका प्रोडक्ट था लाइफबाय 170 ग्राम उसका ओरिजिनल वट था और रिवाइज्ड वट है 165 ग्राम। दाम उसका बढ़ा दिया गया। मनलाइट का ओरिजिनल वट था 165 ग्राम उसका 150 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम बढ़ा दिया। इसी तरह से विम का 610 ग्राम था 600 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम भी बढ़ा दिया है। रिन 150 ग्राम से 140 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम बढ़ा दिया। सफ 52 5 ग्राम से 50 ग्राम कर दिया और दाम बढ़ा दिया है।

बहुत सी ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं। मैं एक मिनट और लगा। डालडा की जब जरूरत थी इस दिल्ली शहर में तो डालडा को और बेबी फूड को दो हफ्ता या तीन हफ्ता तक मुनाफाखोर रोक लिया। यानी वह दुधमुंहे बच्चे जो थे उनको दूध नहीं दे सकते।

जो के तन में वह शक्ति रही नहीं कि वह दूध बच्चे को पिला सके। आज दूध के बदले में खून कभी कभी बच्चे के मुह मे आ जाता है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी मैं देख रहा हू कि कि बेबी फूड पन्द्रह दिन तक रोक लिया गया दाम बढ़ाने के लिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूगा कि हिन्दुस्तान लिवर जैसी कम्पनियो को सरकार अपने हाथो में ले। यह कागज मै उनकी सेवा मे देना चाहता हू और निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस फारेन कम्पनी को लिया जाय जो लोगो के जनाजे पर मुनाफा कमाना चाहती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जो बेकारी और भुखमरी का दौर चल रहा है इस को रोकने के लिए कुछ इन्तजाम किया जाये वरना देश की परिस्थिति वह न हो कि हम तमाशबीन रह जाये, धीरे धीरे दुकाने लुटती रहे और हम उसको देखते रहें।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, all of us had the privilege of listening to different Members in the last four hours, and I had the privilege of listening to most of the speeches. I must say that most of the speeches were constructive. This is the second time in the course of this session that we are discussing the question of prices in this House. That itself shows the seriousness and the importance of the problem We agreed to this discussion, because we thought we should try to explain the basic question of prices and the economic problem as a whole.

Sir, I do not want to go into the detailed arguments or suggestions made by the hon. Members because it would be physically impossible for me to do so. But, I can, at the same time, say that whatever constructive suggestions have been made will be taken note of. As the criticisms and constructive suggestion. have come from both sides of the House, that is, from the Members of this side as well as from the Members of the Opposition side, I do not want to distinguish between the opposition parties and my party as far as these are concerned.

Looking to the general debate. I find it was a sort of description, giving the actual position in the respective constituencies, in the respective States and the Members' appraisal of the situation is largely correct.

It is a legitimate task of the Members to state what people feel because they represent the people and so they must put the picture as they see it and express the minds of the people in this House. So, it was very correct as far as that part was concerned. And I have nothing to argue about it. Most of the description of the situation and the expressions or feelings of the people are correct. We would certainly share the concern of all the Members. But, I would like to tell them that we are not merely concerned about that, but at the same time we are taking continuous steps and I would broadly indicate what those steps are as I proceed further. Some Members mentioned the sad plight of the housewives. They certainly have got every reason to complain about the present situation. I would like to say that this is a very difficult situation and there is no doubt about it. At the same time, I must repeat what I had said last time namely that this is a passing phase and this situation, according to me, has arisen out of certain national and economic difficulties which we went through in the last few years. I know Shri Piloo Mody is showing his mischievous smile. There are certain economic and basic issues involved in this regard. The other aspect is regarding the reason for the present situation. Some people the that our policy is basically wrong as t hon. Member, Shri Mody, was tryin to argue. Some Members tried to indicate that our policies were very much right but our implementation was faulty. Some Members have gone still further and

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

tried to say that our implementation is faulty because of the bureaucratisation of implementing machinery. This is also one way of looking at the problem. I would like to plead here that we should go into basic causes as to why we are passing through this present situation. Price rise is certainly a feature of our national economy as also of the economy of other parts of the world. Shri Mody does not like this to be mentioned. He says what is the use of comparing ourselves with the other countries? We are a part of the world economy. We also have to get many commodities from other countries. Suppose we are short of foodgrains, sometimes we have to import foodgrains from there. The inflation in other countries reflects in our country through such imports and there are distortions in our economy. There are many commodities that we import from other countries. Sometimes we have to import raw materials and important commodities like petroleum products and inflationary condition in those countries also affects our economy. We are a part of the world economy and though some Members said that it was not so, I do not accept that. We are a part of the general world economy. Any person, if he is broad-minded, is prepared to see the world in its totality but, when it comes to the Indian economy and Indian price situation, he does not want to recognise this world phenomena. I do not want merely to plead that. Atal Bihariji made one statement and at least once I have got an opportunity to say that I entirely agree with him. He said in his inimitable Hindi that there are three ways out of it:

उत्पादन में वृद्धि, वितरण की समानता और उपभोग में संयम ।

For the first time, he has not only understood the policy of our Government but he has read our Congress resolutions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I was referring to the manifesto of our party.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is exactly where we are. The basic problem of the price rise is the question of production. I fully agree with Mr. Nimbalkar that when we talk in terms of socialism, we should not talk in terms of scarcity. Naturally, socialism is the philosophy of prosperity. Prosperity has to be found to remove scarcity. Because the present condition is one of scarcity, production is the most important matter. It is a fact that in the last two years on the agricultural front, there was some sort of slide-back. There is no use denying it. It is a fact of life. But have we not done anything about it ? I do not want to repeat those same things because some people are rather sensitive about it. I do not want to mention about those 10 million people who came, the war we had to fight and the damage it has done to our economy. Even after these 10 million people went back, we had to take certain responsibilities of supplying foodgrains to them. But we did not stop there. In 1972 it is not only in the drought affected areas that we lost the kharif crop but practically throughout India, in the major parts of the country we lost the kharif crop, which is a very important crop for this country. Some members who merely talk of theories of economics do not know the food habits of our people. As Mr Nimbalkar said, if at all you have to understand the food price problem, you have to understand the eating habits of the people. The largest number of people in this country depend on cereals like jowar, bajra, ragi—what we call coarse grains—which are mostly kharif crop. So, when there is complete failure of the kharif crop in some areas, what else will happen except prices rise ? There is a great pressure of demand and the supply is not proportionate to the demand. In addition there are drought conditions in some major areas. It is a great achievement that at this moment more than 83 lakhs of people are working in the drought-affected areas

and we have been able to give them employment and purchasing power also. We have taken full responsibility. Shri Piloo Mody gave me some rules and reasons and said "eschew deficit financing". It is a very sound proposition theoretically. But can I take that position when such a large number of people are suffering ? When there is no production and no employment we have to provide them with some purchasing power. Can we say "my economic advisers and scholars like Shri Piloo Mody have advised me that it will certainly add to the so-called technical deficit financing and so nothing could be done about it"? I think that is the most inhuman thing that can be done in this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I did not expect you to twist what I have said. Nobody suggested that you should not employ these people today. In fact, I recommended to you to employ twice as many people. I was speaking about resource mobilisation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can go into that also. But this is how he started—eschew deficit financing. He said that. While this adds to the purchasing power, it certainly adds to the inflationary trend. But what can we do about it ?

Therefore, we have to concentrate our attention on increased production. I would say again that we anticipated this position and took a very courageous stand, despite financial difficulties, of undertaking a very ambitious and, at the same time, very realistic programme called rabi emergency production programme. The hope that we have of achieving our target of rabi procurement of wheat of nearly 8 million tonnes is because of this effort that we made. If we had not made that effort, the position would have been more difficult. Some people conveniently manage to forget the efforts that we have put in. They ask : "what have you done ? What is the Government's policy ?" Even today some members asked what we were doing. They said that long term programmes alone would not do and that we should do something about irrigation, generation of power etc. We have provided this year nearly Rs. 150 crores for advance action. Advance action means advancing and expediting completion of the projects which will help agricultural and industrial production in this country, and also irrigation and power generation. These are the major components, though there can be other parts as well. These are the efforts we are making on the front of production. So far as industrial production is concerned, the Industries Minister mentioned during the course of his reply to the budget debate some of the detailed steps he has taken. Last year we have seen that industrial production has gone up because we had taken those steps. Fortunately this time sugar production has gone up by nearly seven lakhs tonnes. Despite all this, there is price rise, and that is the difficulty. Here comes the major problem.

The second point of Shri Vajpayee, with which I agree because he agrees with us, is *vitaran ki samunata*, the arrangement of distribution, which is the most important thing. We have to see what we can do in this field. Here we took the major step in the field of take over of the wholesale trade in wheat to begin with. May I ask the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, through you: If we have to bring about some sort of equality in distribution, can it be done without undertaking responsibility of taking over the wholesale trade ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, may I reply through you that it can be done ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Since he asked the question earlier, I thought I should ask him the question.

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now I did not try to reply to him then He can certainly reply to me some other time

He asked What happens to the *kisan* ? He said you give more price to the *kisan* I have got more interest in the *kisan* than what Mr Vajpayee claims to have got We certainly know their difficulties Let us go into the question of fixing the prices of foodgrams, particularly wheat and other commodities The prices of wheat were announced even before the cultivation started Are they suggesting that because of the scarcity conditions and certain difficult conditions, as the prices in the open market are increasing, we should go on increasing the issue price as well ? Is it an effort to stabilise the prices, to control the prices or to give further fillip to rise in prices ?

I know, the *kisans* may have some sense of grievance But we will have to tell them, as representatives of the people " Look here, possibly you may be feeling that you are getting less price as compared to the open market price But this is the price you will get for all time There were occasions, in the past when the prices were depressed and the wholesaler had taken advantage of it and exploited the *kisan* You can explain that to the *kisan*

What is happening today is that some of the wholesale traders who are, fortunately or unfortunately, supporters of Mr Vajpayee's party are trying to mislead the *kisan* saying, ' You don t go to the market now After sometime, we will come and give you more than Rs 100, even Rs 140 per quintal " The poor man is misled

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Why don't you educate the *kisan* ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN As a party, as the Government, we will certainly make an effort We can certainly try to do that also But at the same time, if they are misled, we cannot allow the people to suffer If some of the people are trying to stick to their hoarding, certainly the Government in its own wisdom will take necessary steps to see that this hoarding is not allowed to continue

I do not want to plead the feeling of helplessness Fortunately, when everything is going wrong, at least the foreign exchange position of our country is somewhat comfortable Possibly, we will have to go in for some imports to see that the people do not suffer We hate import of food We have always been against the import of food But if it is a question of the starvation of the people, if it is a question of rise in prices of foodgrains certainly we will have to think in terms of importing also Possibly then these *kisans* will realise that they have been misled by the wholesale trade people

I would like to have the cooperation of all the Members the cooperation of Mr Vajpayee, in this matter The Government has invested hundreds of crores of rupees in irrigation facilities and in giving certain other facilities to them Therefore certainly at the present moment when the society is in trouble when the society is suffering it is their duty to see that they come forward and cooperate with the Government to make it a successful programme This is the only way of tackling the problem of rise in prices

SHRI D K PANDA Why not graded levy ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Ultimately, it comes to the same thing Prof Madhu Dandavate gave a theoretical proposition about "marketed" surplus and "marketable" surplus These are acceptable theories Why should we not have gone in for "marketable" surplus ? That was his question We have gone in for the "marketed" surplus And these are the difficulties we are facing You want us to be practical or not ? We want to be practical

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a half-hearted way of doing it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is more easily said than done. It is very much a theoretical proposition. I would like to tell him one thing. He comes from the State from which I also come. I have been the Food Minister of the State during a very difficult period. I know what methods have to be adopted. This is the most practical way of dealing with it now. We are not thinking in terms of having rationing as such. But, certainly, it is necessary for us to establish a distribution system through which we can try to supply essential goods to the people. We have done that in the case of foodgrains. For example, this month we are distributing nearly 11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

Some people say that, when they go to the fair price shops, they do not find foodgrains there. And some hon. Member quoted Mr. Behl here. I am told that Mr. Behl himself has contradicted that statement. It is quite true that, occasionally you may see a shop without foodgrains because the foodgrains are sent there not to be stored but to be distributed and when they are distributed there may be a period of gap. It is a fact that in 1972, we have distributed more than 10 million tonnes of foodgrains in this country, and we will have to continue to do the same thing. That means, in urban areas, for working class people and for people living in places vulnerable to drought and in tribal areas, we are supplying foodgrains at controlled prices. You will have to take note of what we are doing. It is certainly a very important thing that we are doing. But, despite that, there is a problem. I know that.

There is the problem of oil, for example. There was shortage of nearly 40 per cent in the oilseeds production in the country. When there is shortage in oilseeds production what are we going to do ? There is shortage in pulses production also in the country. We have some programme of importing oilseeds also. And if we have to do that, naturally we will have to see that we have some hand in the distribution. I quite agree that there are some initial difficulties in the way of establishing this organisation. There will be some difficulties of administration. I quite agree because this is a problem that we have to face for some time; in fact, we have been facing it for some time, whether it is our Government or somebody else's Government. So, this question of administration will be there. But at the same time, we will have to deal with the problem, and we propose to deal with the problem effectively.

I quite agree with some of the hon. members who have said that we will have to practise some sort of austerity in the matter of some of the important, essential goods What should be given importance, what should be given priority, for distribution we shall have to take care of that. Take, for example, cloth. The Foreign Trade Minister is not here....

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : क्या सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों पर अभाव का एक कारण भ्रष्टाचार भीहै? उदयपुर प्रापर में गत महीने की बात है कि दो ट्रक एक रात में पकड़े गए और सुबह दिन निकलने से पहले वह मामला रफा दफा हो गया।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: हो सकता है। मैं ने मानलिया, यह ब्यूरोक्रैसी की बातें हैं जिन पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा कई जगह ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं, उनके लिए सख्त कदम उठाने होंगे और उठाते रहेंगे।

We are trying to understand the basic problem of prices. I do not say that I have got answers to all the questions. I cannot say that I am going to work a miracle so that the prices will start sliding down from tomorrow onwards. This is not my claim. My claim is we have analysed,

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the reasons for the rise in prices we are trying to take basic policy decisions and create new institutions which are necessary to implement the policies, and we are taking necessary steps for that. As I said in the beginning, this is a question which is a passing phase; it is not a question out of which one should make political capital. This is a difficult time; this is a time when we must try to create confidence in the minds of the people. Unfortunately, I find that some people in the name of putting forth the grievances of the people, are trying to demoralise them, and I personally feel that this will be the greatest disservice to the nation at the present moment.

Now, one member mentioned—he is not here; he just makes the speech and goes away like a good professor—Mr. Mavalankar said : 'What are you doing about the defence expenditure ?' This is also one of the important things we have to take into account. When you consider the question of production, prices and other difficulties, you cannot forget the problem of the defence of the country. Whatever your difficulties may be, whatever your price problems and whatever your other problems, it is necessary to take care of the security of the country. We have to take that into account. We will have to do that. So, what is the use of merely talking in the air about it? When you talk about prices, then you ignore the problem of defence. When you are talking about defence, you forget everything else and then talk about defence only. That is not the way. You have to look at the national problems in their totality and try to....

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इसमें कोयले की मूल्य वृद्धि की बात है और खान और इस्पात मंत्री पीछे सो रहे हैं इसलिए उन को उठाया जाये ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think he was not sleeping, but listening to my speech with a little more concentration.. (*Interruptions*)

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : आपने कहा कि प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोल का प्रोडक्शन तो काफ़ी है, पिट हैड पर कोयला पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन लोगों को पहले से दुगने, तिगुने दाम पर क्यों मिलता है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह बात माननीय जंकर दयाल सिंह तथा और कई लोगों ने कही कि बिहार में ज्यादातर इस का असर है, बल्कि सब जगह है।

I quite agree that this needs to be looked into because it is a contradiction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: When sugar production has gone up, why have prices gone up? When coal production goes up, why does coal price go up? How do you propose to supply the farmers all essential commodities at a reasonable price just as we want to procure their produce at a fair price? That is the point we want to know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have raised a good point. In the case of sugar I can say ....

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Chavan talks of social justice, but how is it that the Government is unable to check the prices? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member is absolutely right. I am not trying to defend the position... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let him continue ....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am not yielding. The point he described was absolutely right. I did not say that there was anything wrong about it. In case of sugar and coal when we are claiming that there is more production, there should not be a rise in price. This is something very valid.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): Sugar price fell, but because of the marriage season it is rising.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That might be in Maharashtra, but not so in our area.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I quite concede that there is a rise in the prices of sugar in your State also. At the same time, there was some slight fall. Again it is going up ....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): From Rs. 4 it came down to Rs. 3.80. That was the fall.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is an increase in the price. We certainly can undertake the distribution of sugar. At least 70% of the production of sugar is levy sugar which we have undertaken to distribute through our distribution system. Now we will have to perfect the distribution system .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. GIRI: When sugar production has increased, prices are going up. This is only on account of the dual policy of the Government allowing levy sugar sale as well as free sale of sugar. Once the Government take away all the sugar factories and distribute it through Government agencies, then the prices will come down.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Only yesterday the matter was discussed and I am sure the Minister for Steel & Mines will certainly look into this problem because I certainly concede that this is a very serious matter. When we have taken over and when we claim that there is more production, we will have to see that at least people whom we want to serve should get it at a reasonable price .... (*Interruptions*) You are making a suggestion. What is the solution ? .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? Every one of you gets up at your own sweet will and then begins to speak .... (*Interruptions*) No, Sir.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: We are not demanding immediate nationalisation. We know it is a long-term thing. Thirty per cent of the open market sugar is going to the black-market. Why do you not take that sugar also as levy sugar? We have raised six or seven major issues.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have raised this major issue, but may I say, this was discussed many times in this House ? In order to increase production, you have got to give a little more price to the *kisans* and therefore this 30 per cent was left in the open and this is a fact and it is no use forgetting the realities of certain sectors of our economy. Certainly you do not want us to take a very academic attitude in all these issues. We have to be careful and practical in these matters. If at all we want to have more production of sugar, we had to do this; and this has resulted in more production. If we succeed in distributing this 70 per cent of levy sugar in a proper manner through our distribution system, I am sure it should be possible for us to stabilise the price of sugar. Unfortunately we are not still able to effectively distribute this 70 percent of sugar production, through our distribution system. What we will have to do, what the Government will have to do, what the Ministry of Agriculture will have to secure is that this distribution takes place effectively.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. This problem regarding price-rise has arisen because of a certain inherent situation in the economy, because of certain difficult conditions that we passed through. Our emphasis will be on more production of essential commodities and their distribution through fair-price shops and also, at the same time, of having an attitude of austerity and cooperation in the country. If we do this, I am sure, we will be able to face this problem successfully.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 16, 1973/ Vaisakha 26, 1895 (Saka).

GIPRRND—15 LSS/73—II Day—14-9-73—1010